

SHOES

Our Fall Stock Now In.

Wells turns, MaKay sewed, cloth tops, kid tops. Do you want a pair of shoes to match your dress, if so we will have them made for you. Opera toes, medium toes, square toes, widths a, a-a, b, c, d, e, e-e. Shoes for men, shoes for women, shoes for boys, shoes for girls, shoes for big, shoes for little, shoes for everybody. Call, Prices will suit you.

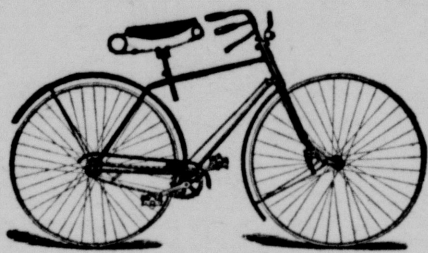
S. G. Austin & Co.

SAVE MONEY

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

S. S. DODGE,

THE LEADING JEWELER.



AGENT FOR THE COLUMBIA!

The Truth Talks To-day.

PAINT

That seems low in price is generally the most expensive. It will not cover so much surface as a good paint and will soon perish.

DON'T

try to get a dollars worth for seventy five cents, because you can't do it; but insist on having the worth of your dollar when you invest it.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

affords full value to the purchaser, put up full measure, cover 300 square feet two coats to the gallon, lasts longer than any other paint. It is the most economical to use. Sold only by the Leaders,

TILLSON & HAYDEN.

E. L. KLING,

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

EVERYTHING

—IN THE—

Jewelry Line.

160 Calena Avenue.

This Space For Sale!

The Dixon Music Co.'s advertisement which formerly occupied this space can be found on last page.

ATTENTION HOUSEKEEPERS!

After seeing the wonderful results of the GAUZE OVEN DOOR, we will offer one of our

BEST COOK STOVES FREE

To any lady who will come to our store and cook onions and custard at one time and have the custard taste of onions.

KENNEDY & BOWMAN,

Successors to E. A. BODWELL,

THEODORE RUST,

The Jeweler, is the best place for

Watch, Clock and Jewelry

REPAIRING

Gold and Steel Spectacles Repaired!

GLASSES FITTED

And Adjusted to the eye!

THEO. RUST, Jeweler,

Main St., Van Epps Block.

SAM DEETER,

CONFECTIONERY

OYSTERS

FRUITS

TOBACCOS, ETC.

No. 17, Main Street.

—Theron Cumins is in Batavia on business.

—Arthur Antoine spent last evening in Amboy.

—Clouds do not seem to bring rain in these dry times.

—Miss Anna Davelin is convalescing from a serious illness.

—Uriah Stroup and son, Ned, returned from Chicago last night.

—Mrs. W. B. Steel entertains the Ladies' Club this evening.

—M. Jordan is among the excursionists to Chicago this afternoon.

—E. T. Kiggins, a friend of E. N. Howell, is here from New York.

—Misses Hattie and Barbara Spielman are visiting relatives in Pecatonica.

—A child of Mr. and Mrs. William Shriner is recovering from an illness.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Jones, of W. Dixon, went to Chicago this morning.

—U. S. Cupp, of Forreston, is visiting his parents and brother in West Dixon.

—Alderman C. C. Godfrey and E. W. Smith with their ladies are in Chicago.

—E. J. Camp, agent of S. E. Gross real estate, returned to Chicago this morning.

—Miss Carrie Rhodes, of Pine Creek, is the guest of her friend, Miss Minnie Guthrie.

—Regular installation of officers of I. O. O. F. lodge No. 39 next Tuesday evening.

—A pioneer of Freeport, Christian Mueller, died at his home there Thursday.

—Acrobats though they poise on one another are not necessarily unprincipled men.

—Mrs. W. C. Cole, at 514 Ottawa ave., has been dangerously ill for a number of days.

—Tillson & Hayden, C. A. Ballou and I. B. Countryman have new "ads" in this issue.

—Real Estate Agent, S. M. Bloss and wife, of Chicago, are at the Nachusa House.

—Dr. Pollock enjoyed a visit from his brother, Dr. D. J. Pollock, of Sterling, over night.

—Misses Sue Kilgour and Ella Spencer gave a hop at the Kilgour home in Sterling last night.

—Wayne Whipple leaves Monday for Chicago to take examination for engineer. We wish him success.

—Mrs. James Burgess, of Stanwood, Iowa, arrived in Dixon to-day to visit among her many friends.

—There will be no band concert this evening a number of the musicians being obliged to be away from town.

—Mrs. Alvah Drew went to DeKalb yesterday where she will spend a few days with her daughter, Mrs. John Kally.

—W. A. Albracht offers his farm for rent. The place contains two hundred and forty acres and is situated near Eldena.

—Wm. Ihrig, of Duffy's tansorial parlors, is taking a vacation. Frank Morris is doing duty shaving chins during Will's absence.

—The question will come before the court next week: "Does a cow become landed property when she is turned into a file d."

—Sheriff Stainbrook departed on the morning train for Chicago to look after some chappie who has no good opinion of the law.

—Mrs. Wm. F. Murray, who has been visiting at the home of her son, F. L. Murray, returned to her home in Waukegan to-day.

—Curran & Son have completed the foundation for a fine residence on Seventh street to be built by J. W. Weststead for Peter Hamill.

—Ephram Hess and seven companions leave for Monroe, Wisconsin, Monday, to complete a job of carpenter work for W. J. McAlpine.

—Mrs. Margaret Anderson returned yesterday from a month's visit which she spent most pleasantly with friends and relatives at St. Paul.

At Opera House all next week the Choate Dramatic Company at popular prices. Highly spoken of through the west. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. Cupp, of West Third street, spent this week most pleasantly with relative in Peoria, and while there took in the sights of the State fair.

—Mrs. M. A. Huntington, of Lubern, Minn., formerly Mrs. Johnson, a long time resident of this city, is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Brewer, on Peoria avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. Welshon's, of Palmyra, are stopping at Thos. Tripp's on West First street for a couple of weeks previous to their departure for Nebraska, their future home.

—Mrs. O. D. Fellows and children arrived home last evening from a three months visit with eastern relatives. Mr. Fellows met his family in Chicago yesterday and returned with them.

—Droves of cattle going north from the swamp pastures ignore the bridges and are driven through the river at a ford near the railroad bridge. They do not find very deep water. Thus they avoid the confusion of crossing the Galena ave. bridge.

Our Columbia Fair Illustrations.

In this issue we again place before our readers one of those elegant illustrations which show better than any word description can possibly indicate the grandeur of the buildings to be erected at Jackson Park, Chicago, for the World's Fair. THE TELEGRAPH gives this time a picture of the "Mines and Mining" building a magnificent structure as the cut shows.

Its style of architecture, it will be noticed, is peculiarly classic, and its dimensions are seven hundred by three hundred and fifty feet. Our readers will better understand the full size of such a structure by placing it in the imagination here in Dixon where it would cover two blocks and the streets lengthways and one block and street from front to rear.

The height to the main cornice is sixty-five feet. There is an entrance on each side of the building, the grand entrances being at the north and south end. These are one hundred and ten feet high and thirty two feet wide, each opening into a vestibule, eighty-eight feet high and elaborately decorated. At each corner of the building there is a pavilion, sixty-eight feet square and ninety feet high, surmounted by a dome. A balcony, sixty feet wide and twenty five high, encircles the building, and leading to it are eight stairways. The roof is of glass, one hundred feet from the floor. The cost will be \$350,000.

Many Merry Masquers.

They "Trip the light fantastic toe" "Some wee short hour ayont the twal;" did the firemen, their lassies and hosts of friends. It was one of the largest fancy dress balls ever enjoyed here in Dixon. Though the night was warm the young people went at the sport with a vim. They donned all sorts of costumes and represented the various nationalities, from the Englishman to the South Sea Islander. The latter, however, put on a little more toggery than was really necessary for comfort or to properly represent the character. The grand march took place at ten o'clock on account of the excessive heat the wearing of the masks could not longer be endured. Will Couch and Miss Minnie Switzer led the march through a very graceful line, giving the large audience that had assembled in the gallery an opportunity to view all the maskers. There were fifty couple in line of march while a couple dozen were seated at the time. The masks were removed at eleven. Those in the gallery who desired, after the dancers had unmasked, were permitted to dance by paying an additional twenty five cents. In a few minutes the floor was completely covered and all were highly enjoying themselves to the sweet music furnished by Smith's orchestra. Art Williams prompter. The young folks continued their pleasure until the "wee small hours" when all wended their way homeward, greatly pleased with the masquerade given by the Dixon House Company.

The most fantastic characters that our reporter noticed were the following:

Mesdames Art Williams, evening papers; J. Hana and Chas. Giddings, two little maids; E. Hess, morning; Jas. Harvey, little Red Riding Hood; Will Coakly, night. Misses Hendrixson, fancy; Lena Lorig, fine riding habit; Laura and Etta May, Little Red Riding Hoods; Maude Goff, riding habit; Lenore Cropsey, Chinese; Fannie Martin and Nina Elgin, father hubbards; Emma Thompson and Sarah Farley, flower girls; Nellie Switzer, Japanese; Mattie Weigle, Lady of the Valley; Gerrie Woodyatt, princess; Maggie Finkler, white dress; Alie Hays, red, white and blue costume; Tillie Larson, of Elgin, night; Grace Cropsey, Kate Kelly, Mary Kane, Cora Toot, Amelia Menton, Anna Fry, Lizzie Green, Kate Blackburn, Alice Petee, Dolly Metcalf, Carrie Staus, school girls, and Messrs. Charlie Hatch, lord; Harry Saunby, news boy; Oscar Metzler, military; Amos Strong and Fred Martin, twin negroes; John Hilbert, night; Aron Metzler, Uncle Sam; Burt Tuttle, Si Plunkard; Pal Garman, lord; Ora Shaffer, Dixon base ball player; Ed Fox, Turk; Jake Smith, masked; Doc Green, page; Alfred Clear, farmer; Frank Spiller, hay seed; Will Coakly, Turk; Tom Whalen and Burt Null, Humpty Dumpty; Ed Ramsey, clown; Tom Duffy and Jas. Curran, tramps; Honsel and Albert Stein, jockeys; Claude Horton, Turk; Hatcher Grover, peasant; Fred Stanley, national flag; Chas. Metzler, hook and ladder uniform; Freeman Hill, painter; Lowery and Al Cropsey, clowns; Burt Shetter, comfort costume; John Hettler, clown; Geo. Robinson, girl, and others who evaded the eye of our reporter.

The Rose boys in their invitation to the Hook & Ladder Co. very kindly enclosed complimentary tickets which were accepted with many thanks. Jas. P. Manages presented to the fire men a ten dollar bill for their good work at the time of De-met's fire. The boys return thanks for his kindness.

(Local continued on page four)

CLOSING OUT.

Wall Paper and Paints at wholesale prices for next thirty days to make room for our usual large stock of Holiday Goods. Come in early and select your goods at prices away below all other dealers'. Three Hanging Lamps at half price. Soda Fountain running in full blast.

W. D. DUFFIN,

Third Door North of Post Office.

Night school! Night school. 96C3

A fine 32 calibre double action revolver will be given to the person making the highest score in ten shots at the Rifle Gallery this week. No 12 First street. 96C2

REMNANT STOCK.

Of goods belonging to Mrs. T. G. Funk. Men's, women's and children's shoes, underwear and a large assortment of notions. Must be sold regardless of price. At Candy Kitchen. 79C1

Soft coal that burns as clear as wood is nice and Pitcher sells it.

200 mens' boys and children's overcoats, heavy suits, underwear, caps, mittens, gloves and muffers that must be closed out of the C. A. Todd stock. 74&38Cm1 ALBERT YATES, Agt.

Good Evening! Have you used—Ah! there is no need of my saying anything further, I am sure you will hereafter use nothing but the Famous Blush of Roses for your complexion.

Yours with best wishes,

FLORA A. JONES,

South Bend, Ind.

P. S.—Call this eve please at Tillson & Hayden's and learn the particulars.

C. H. HUGHES,

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

NO I CAN'T

—GIVE YOU—

A Brown Stone Front
On Michigan Avenue

—A LARGE INTEREST IN—

McVicker's Theatre

Or stuff you with the Delicacies of Chicago Market

But I can sell you a lot in the

CITY OF CHICAGO

with all conveniences, where your MONEY MAY DOUBLE or triple within the next TWO YEARS and probably one year. Call and see me before buying

GEO. C. LOVELAND.

Agt. for S. E. Gross properties.

THE

PETIT BIJOU PIANO.

A New 6½ Octave Upright Piano; fine finish, warranted for 5 years, for only \$175 on time; discount for cash,

T. J. MILLER,

11 E. First-st. Dixon.



Pocket Knives at Horton's.

Razors at Horton's.

Perfumes at Horton's.

Box Paper at Horton's.

Tablets at Horton's.

Type Writer Paper at Horton's.

Fruit Tablets at Horton's.

Remember the Place.

No. 11, First Street.

Health! Wealth! Wisdom!

HEALTH Restored by Living Dixon.
Wealth Secured by Dealing at Brown's
Wisdom in our Schools and Colleges

TEA SALE

We have just received a direct importation of Teas from JAPAN, which for the

NEXT 30 DAYS

We will sell at reduced prices. No more old, stale teas. These are fresh, new and sweet. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Try our 3½ lb. Japan Tea for \$1.00, good as usually sold for 50c lb. do 2¼ do do \$1.00, do do 75c lb.

J. H. MORRIS & SON.

117 GALENA AVE.,

DIXON, ILLS.

We are now displaying our

New Fall Stock

OF

S-T-O-V-E-S

It is the largest assortment of fine goods ever brought to the city.

ACORN and CARLAND stoves have improvements which no other stoves have and which make them easily "THE WORLD'S BEST."

Do not fail to see our stock—whether you want to buy or not we will be glad to see you.

Do not forget that we make a specialty of KITCHEN HARDWARE.

ALEXANDER & HOWELL,

ESTABLISHED 1854.

112 Calena Ave., near Bridge.

BUSINESS GOES

—WITH A—

WHIRLWIND

When the Proper Inducements are Offered to Buyers.

—AND—

We Have the Inducement;
The Best Roaster on Earth.

Ask for a ticket and get particulars at

I. B. COUNTRYMAN'S.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.
JOSEPH CRAWFORD, Pres.
SACRED C. KELLES, Cashier.
This bank is fully equipped to take care of its customers. Its safety deposit vaults and boxes should be patronized by everybody who desires absolute security for their valuable papers, jewelry, etc.

S. HEERMANS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Loans, Abstracts and conveyancing. Opera House Block.

F. E. MORRIS.
DENTIST. All work warranted first-class. Office over G. D. Loring's, 119 Galena St.

L. J. POLLOCK.
DENTIST, Opera Block, "Established in Dixon eleven years." Full set of best teeth \$5.00; extracting \$2.50. All fillings and operations much lower than full prices.

JOHN M. JULIEN, Real Estate Agent.
If you have a house, lot, or any other property to sell or exchange, let it with John M. Julien, quick sales and small profits is my motto. For particulars call at Barber Shop on Galena street, opposite Post Office.
JOHN M. JULIEN, Dixon

FOR SALE
BOAT—A cedar row and sail boat. Complete with sail, two pair of oars, etc., etc. price \$50.00. R. L. MORTON, 9616

CHEAP—one large second hand DeMolico cooking range, new large reservoir and two warming ovens, one laundry stove, one base burner hard coal stove, double heater. One strong two seated carriage, built to order and other fruit trees in full bearing. Suitable for one or two horses. Enquire of N. Underwood. 9617

AT A BARGAIN my horse, surrey and harness. 9616 W. JOHN R. CARPENTER.

GOOD CLEAN OATS Straw suitable for filling bed ticks. At Manges feed shop. 9616

FARM AND STONE QUARRY. four-acre tract of land, house, barn, chicken and well. PETER FUELEN, two miles east of Dixon. 9617

ON EASY TERMS—One second hand pump and one second hand Stewart Cook stove. Enquire at A. C. Bardwell's residence. 9617

WOOD, HAY AND STRAW—Clean straw for bed ticking. D. G. MILLER, 9617 West Third Street.

OR WILL EXCHANGE for Dixon real estate, in Pasadena, Cal. a beautiful residence lot, 75x200 feet, rich land covered with orange and other fruit trees in full bearing. For further information apply at this office. 14311

HAVING fully decided to permanently relocate elsewhere, and offering my property on West Third-st. at greatly reduced figures for a short time, making it the greatest bargain in residence property in the city. Will sell at the low figures of \$5,000 cash, a great bargain. For particulars address, G. L. ROSEMEYER, 55 Elizabeth St., Chicago. 14311

FARMS—I have three good farms near Eldora for sale. R. THORNDIKE, 7138W4

CHICKEN LAWN LOTS. Buy while the prices are low. Easy terms or trade for a good house in Dixon. Prospectus and maps sent free. ROCKFORD SECURITY & INVESTMENT CO., S. Fletcher Weyburn, M'G., Rockford, Ill. dkw

ORIENT—Fruit Garden situated 1 1/2 miles southwest of N. W. Depot, consisting of 35 acres. Inquire of F. A. ALDRICH, Eldora, Illinois. 6435

FOR RENT

IF YOU HAVE houses or lots for sale or rent call on real estate agent. 9616 W. GEO. C. LOVELAND.

DESK ROOM in my Real Estate and Loan office. 9617 W. GEO. C. LOVELAND.

HOUSE—a seven room house October 1st, on Fellows st., North Dixon. Apply to GEO. C. LOVELAND. 9617

HOUSE of seven rooms. Enquire of JAMES H. CLARK. 9617

WANTED

A COMPETENT GIRL for second work and to take charge of child of four years. Wages three dollars and fifty cents a week. 9617 MRS. F. A. WATSON.

LOST.

FROM the carriage belonging to Rev. Stevens residence and Rosbrook's livery stable a green lap-duster. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at my office. 9617 GEORGE ROSBROOK.

BARCAINS.

Our Chicago lots are still selling, and you can make money by buying of us. Write for maps, terms, etc. ROCKFORD SECURITY AND INVESTMENT CO., 22001

BEER.

In quart or pint bottles will be delivered to any part of the city from Keystone sample rooms. Telephone No. 74. 1417

WE CALL ATTENTION TO OUR

New and complete line of the very latest styles of

Vicunas, Tippets, Meltons, Cheviots,

and Kerseys, in all the latest shades

and Kerseys, in all the latest shades

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TRAINMEN DIVIDED.

Internal Warfare in the Railway Federation.

NORTHWESTERN STRIKE UP AGAIN.

Some Members Determined That Wilkinson and Sheahan Must Go Because of Their Action Last May—A Statement of the Feeling About the Matter on Both Sides, with a Review of the Trouble—Possibility of a Break-Up—A Critical Situation at Savannah, Ga.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Internal warfare is now raging among the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and a pitched battle of the divided forces, with arguments for ammunitions, is expected to take place at the convention to be held at Galesburg next Monday. The dispute results from the expulsion of the brotherhood from the Federation of Railway Employes because of the action taken by the trainmen in the switchmen's strike on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad last May. It was charged that Grand Master S. E. Wilkinson and T. G. Sheahan had made a compact with the road to help it, so far as possible, whenever there was a strike.

Fight on Wilkinson and Sheahan
Since the expulsion a conflict has been waging among the trainmen, which is to be settled one way or the other at Galesburg. The federation demands the expulsion of Wilkinson and Sheahan from the brotherhood before it will readmit the trainmen to its fold. Grand Master Wilkinson's friends are fighting hard for him, and as most of the local branches of the organization carried out his order during the strike it is possible that the Brotherhood of Trainmen may decide to be an independent association and retain the men who have offended the federation.

The Expected Did Not Occur.
When the switchmen quit work in the yards of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad last May all organizations belonging to the Federation of Railroad Employes were expected to assist the strikers in every possible way. At that time the conductors, switchmen, firemen, brakemen and trainmen belonged to the federation. All along the lines of the road the switchmen struck, expecting that they would achieve an easy victory. What was their surprise to learn that the trainmen had gone to the rescue and helped their employers to switch every train which passed over the Chicago and Northwestern. Grand Master Wilkinson had issued an order to the members of the Brotherhood of Trainmen that all should turn the switches in order to prevent the delay of trains.

Trainmen Helped the Company.
Every trainman worked, during his spare time, to fight the switchmen, and one of the strangest spectacles in the history of organized labor was witnessed. Both organizations belonged to a federation, the constitution of which compelled members to help one another during a strike. Here were the trainmen doing double work in order to foil their brethren, and the switchmen became furious as they saw that the result would end in defeat for themselves. The trainmen worked arduously until the C. & N. W. tided over the trouble. The demands of the switchmen were entirely ignored and they were at last compelled to capitulate without terms.

Why They Acted as They Did.
The attitude of the trainmen was caused by what they claimed was the arbitrary and unjust action of the switchmen in precipitating a strike. By the constitution of the federation none of the organizations could strike except by the consent of the whole. It was claimed that the switchmen had deliberately set at defiance the laws not only of the federation, but of their own association. The trainmen claimed that the strike was ordered by a certain division of the switchmen's association without regard to the feelings of the majority. This in itself was considered sufficient transgression. But when as a branch of the federated body the switchmen demanded that the conductors, firemen and trainmen should help in the strike, the latter rose up and refused to aid them in the struggle.

The Question To Be Decided.
The question to be decided at Galesburg next week is the expulsion of Wilkinson and Sheahan from the continued defiance of the federation. There is a discussion among the trainmen, and it is thought that Grand Master Wilkinson's will be expelled. The switchmen think that if by any chance the Galesburg convention shall endorse Grand Master Wilkinson's action in the Chicago and Northwestern strike the brotherhood will be broken up and those who favor federation will form another organization. The convention promises to be full of trouble for the trainmen. Discussion within the ranks has caused bitter personal feelings, and with pressure from without there will be a hard fight.

Will Protect the New Men.
Several hundred white laborers are to be brought from New York and other points to take the places of the strikers. The new men will be protected no matter at what cost. Twenty thousand ball cartridges have been distributed among the military, and the police and authorities have no fear that they will not be able to speedily suppress any discord. The financial loss to the city is enormous.

Will Probably Demand Eight Hours.
COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 3.—The national executive committee of the United Mine workers is in session in this city. It is rumored that the eight hour day will be demanded Oct. 15 next.

Is Blaine Still a Sick Man?
OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 3.—Lord Stanley, governor general, received intimation from Washington Thursday that President Harrison requested a postponement of the reciprocity conference arranged to take place in that city Oct. 12 between representatives of the Dominion and the United States. The reason given for the postponement is the continued ill health of Secretary Blaine.

Time on Garfield Park Course.
CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The races at Garfield park yesterday were won as follows: Mitchell L. 3/4 mile, 1:10 1/2; Pick-Up, 1 mile, 1:44 1/2; Maggie B. 3/4 mile, 1:22 1/2; Experience, 1 1/2 miles, 1:57 1/2; Jim Dunn, 3/4 mile, 1:22 1/2; Lew Carlisle, 1 mile, 1:43 1/2.

Report of the Rock Island Road.
KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3.—The Star's Topeka special says: The annual report of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway was filed with the state board of railroad commissioners yesterday. The report shows a deficit of \$28,612.83. This company has 1,056 miles of road in operation in Kansas and employs in this state 1,586 men who received the year ended June 30, 1901, \$1,200,530.91, an average of over \$2.08 apiece daily.

Carrying It to an Absurdity.
CHESTER, Conn., Oct. 3.—Preacher Hall and his two sons Wednesday night aided Deacon Hungerford and his hired man to destroy the biggest and finest crop of apples ever grown in Deacon Hungerford's orchard. Preacher Hall, his two sons and the deacon are ardent prohibitionists, and when the Lord blessed the latter with more apples than he could eat he was in sore straits because he was afraid some one would make the crop into cider. Preacher Hall advised his destruction and the advice was adopted.

Must Deposit Unexpended Balances.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Secretary Tracy has directed that disbursing officers of the navy and marine corps must deposit at the close of each fiscal year, unless otherwise authorized by the department, to the credit of the United States all unexpended balances of appropriations in their hands, after reserving sufficient to pay all unpaid approved vouchers that may be in their possession. They must also deposit all balances of appropriations in their hands pertaining to the current fiscal year from which they have made no payments within a period of three months.

National Treasury Notes.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The treasury department yesterday paid out \$3,000,000 on account of payments for October, and purchased 700,000 ounces of silver at from \$0.975 to \$0.976 per ounce.

Reciprocity with Mexico.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Negotiations looking to agreement upon a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Mexico are in active progress in the city of Mexico under a special commissioner appointed by the Mexican government and United States Minister Ryan.

BRITISH LIBERAL FEDERATION.
NEWCASTLE, Oct. 3.—The Liberal congress opened yesterday and Sir George Trevelyan introduced the resolutions, which in brief demand enlarged suffrage, shorter sessions of parliament, payment of members (Sir George saying that he would oppose greater compensation than £300 per year) and, representation of the working classes. The resolutions were cheered at every point, and are evidently what the delegates want. At night Gladstone addressed 4,000 persons. He was received with repeated cheers and order could hardly be obtained for him to proceed. Resolutions expressing affection and confidence in the Grand Old Man were adopted with a storm of approval.

The Grand Old Man's speech.
Gladstone frequently during his speech gave voice to his confidence that at the next general election the Tories would be defeated. He touched on all the proposals of the resolutions and gave them a qualified endorsement. Everything he said on these subjects was cautiously worded, but he was not non-committal in denouncing everything done by the Salisbury government, except its foreign policy, which he also cautiously approved. On the temperance issue he seemed to favor local option. He endorsed church disestablishment in Scotland and Wales and cleverly dodged the question of abolishing the house of lords.

Labor and the Irish Question.
He favored "a few more" labor representatives in parliament and further reductions in the hours of labor that do not violate anybody's rights. A very great portion of his speech was devoted to Ireland, but he outlined no precise policy, simply declaring for home rule, and combating any claim to success in dealing with the problem the government makes. That part of his speech on British affairs was frequently cheered, but the delegates seemed to think the Irish question took up too much of his time.

DIDN'T WIN ON 'CHANGE.'
So He Pleaded the Baby Act and Finally Won in Court.
MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—The supreme court yesterday handed down the decision in the case of Oscar Mohr et al., appellants, vs. Anton Mieser. The appellants, who are brokers in the Milwaukee chamber of commerce, sued the defendant Mieser for money expended in the purchase and sale of grain. The answer sets up that the purchase and sales were not actual purchases or sales of grain, but were merely colorable and were gambling transactions where the plaintiffs in fact undertook to buy and sell on the Chicago and Milwaukee boards of trade ostensibly for future deliveries, but without any intention or expectation on the part of either party that the same would be actually delivered, large quantities of wheat and barley with the intention on the part of both parties of wagering on the market price.

THE IRISH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Pith of the New Constitution and Resolutions Adopted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The Irish convention, came to an end yesterday. There was no morning session because the committee on resolutions were having a time of it putting together a declaration that would satisfy members thereof, but when the convention came to order in the afternoon there were over 500 delegates present. The first thing in order was the report of the secretary, John P. Sutton, the pith of which was that when the convention of 1893 adjourned President Fitzgerald thought he had a united body behind him, but was mistaken as he found as in the case of other prominent Irishmen, "Irish traitors ready to stab him in the back" and "under cover of secret plots" attempt to disrupt the league. He then went on to score Parrell, who he said had treated the American league with discourtesy and contempt, and only used them to get money out of them.

Adopted a New Constitution.
The new constitution was then submitted and adopted. It is in the main a repetition of the old one, except that it cuts aloof from the home party and makes the league a distinctively American affair, without responsibility to the parliamentary party. A clause to the effect that Irishmen should not purchase English-made goods or patronize tradesmen who sell them was greeted with loud applause. The constitution provides that the league should be governed by a cabinet of seven, to be appointed, together with the secretary, by the president. Ryan of Missouri, objected to the boycotting resolution, but was howled down.

The League's Declaration.
The resolution committee submitted a declaration renewing the love of the mother land while testifying to the devotion of Irishmen to their adopted country, whose institutions they desire to see extended to Ireland. They regret the lack of unity in Ireland and hope to see "one-man domination" obliterated. The good offices of the Irish in America are tendered in aid of the necessary unity of Irishmen in Ireland, and it is declared that it is the duty of the Irish to seek freedom by peaceable methods, but equally their duty to prepare should such methods fail, to resort to force, and the help of Irishmen in this country is pledged to assist in any emergency. "Those responsible for the locking up of \$200,000 subscribed to support the evicted tenants are called upon to release the same, and notice is served that until this is done 'we are resolved not to contribute another dollar' to aid the withholders."

Will Maintain the Organization.
It is resolved that the organization be maintained so as to be ready to help when called upon. Sympathy is expressed for John Fitzgerald and First Vice President Martin in their illness, and the attention of America is called to American citizens suffering the horrors of British dungeons upon manufactured evidence because they spoke in favor of a free Ireland, and the request is made that "our representatives in congress press the matter on the attention of the state department."

Refused to Indorse McCarthy.
As an addition Judge Donnelly, of Wisconsin, on behalf of a minority of the committee, submitted a resolution which instructed the incoming executive to recognize the majority of the parliamentary party, or the Justin McCarthy element. McCarthy's name was greeted with slight cheering and prolonged hissing. A prolonged and at times uproarious debate ensued. In the result the addition was defeated by 515 to 3. Hon. M. V. Gannon, of Nebraska, was elected president; Patrick Boyle, Toronto, first vice; M. D. Gallagher, New York city, second vice; E. J. O'Connor, New York city, third vice, and William Lyman, New York city, treasurer. Secretary Sutton, of Lincoln, was re-appointed and the convention adjourned sine die.

SURE DEATH TO MARRY HER.
Yet she is now living with her first husband.
NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Mrs. Alicia F. Henderson, aged 45, was Thursday sentenced to the island for three months for abusing Helen Dennis, aged 6, the daughter of her fourth ex-husband. Mrs. Henderson is at present married to her fifteenth husband. Her matrimonial record is a remarkable one. Born in Havana of Spanish parents, she was educated at Paris and there married first. Following is a list of her husbands in order: 1. John T. Clayton, married June 10, 1862, died July 9, 1863. 2. T. C. Maher, married Sept. 16, 1863, died May 26, 1865. 3. Wilbur F. Corry, married Feb. 1, 1866, died Feb. 4, 1867. 4. G. W. Matsell, married May 26, 1867, died Jan. 2, 1869. 5. James N. Thibaud, married March 10, 1869, died April 15, 1870. 6. Andrew P. Strickland, married Sept. 5, 1870, died July 29, 1871. 7. Alfred G. Hanscombe, married Dec. 17, 1871, died Sept. 17, 1873. 8. M. J. Percival, married Feb. 19, 1874. 9. William N. Poulson, married April 11, 1875, died June 23, 1877. 10. Marcus T. Prior, married May 1, 1878, died Feb. 7, 1879. 11. G. W. Llewellyn, married May 21, 1879, died Nov. 3, 1881. 12. A. Z. Van Riper, married March 8, 1882, died Nov. 29, 1884. 13. R. R. Morrison, married Jan. 2, 1885, died Oct. 15, 1885. 14. Kenneth T. Dennis, married Feb. 18, 1886, died Nov. 16, 1887. 15. Thomas J. Henderson, married Aug. 19, 1889.

Where the Burden is Heaviest.
Fifteen principal counties in which are included the preceding eight and Adams, Champaign, Franklin, Livingston, Vermilion and Wabash counties, owe \$292,000 of the state's total debt. In these fifteen counties are situated the cities of Chicago, Peoria, Springfield, Bloomington, Joliet, Quincy, Elgin, East St. Louis, Aurora, Ottawa, Streator, Belleville, Danville and Rockford. The debt of Chicago is \$24,373,170 larger than the farm debt of Kansas, \$42,703,549 larger than the farm debt of Iowa, and \$112,068,880 larger than the entire mortgage debt of Alabama and Tennessee. The per capita debt of Illinois is \$100 while that of Kansas is \$165 and that of Iowa \$104.

WERE MIGHTY FAMILIAR.
Ladies Who Wanted to See "Lige" Had a Man Who Asked for "Ben."
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Only One Day's Threshing in Seven.
Never in the history of the state has the crop been so large, and never was its security so jeopardized as now. It has been raining more or less for a week past. But one full day's threshing has been done in seven days and the prospects now are for several days more of enforced idleness. There has been little stacking done anywhere. The crop seems to have been too big for farmers to touch, except to wait for it to be put through the separator as soon as possible. Machine owners are behind from ten days to a month in their date.

Rough, but He Had to Submit.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—Three months ago August Lawrence arrived here from Colorado with his wife and five children, and Mr. Lawrence began a prosperous business. Tuesday Mrs. Lawrence sent a note to her husband requesting him to attend her wedding that evening. Lawrence thought her crazy, and going to the house to see what was wrong found a marriage ceremony in progress. He was furious, but had to submit when the woman produced a divorce obtained in Colorado a year ago.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.
Comments Thereon by Congressman Newberry.
SPRINGER FIRST, BUT NOT ALWAYS.

The New Chicago Statesman Talks on Several Subjects in a Manner Easily Understood—Census Bureau Figures on the Mortgage Indebtedness of Illinois—Cook County's Burden Compared with That of a Few States—Some Familiar People Visit the White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—General Walter C. Newberry, the new congressman from Chicago, came into town Thursday night. He fell in the way of the interviewer a few minutes later. "The legislature of my state," he said, "has instructed the Illinois representatives in congress to vote for Mr. Springer for the speakership and I shall cheerfully do so. I suppose it will be very apparent by the time the caucus meets, if not before, whether Mr. Springer's election is possible. I do not consider that the instructions bind me to continue voting for Mr. Springer after there is no hope of his election."

Mills His Second Choice.
"There are some people who say they have no second choice. I am not one of that kind. I have a sentiment that we owe a debt in the southwest, and if there is no chance for the speakership to go to my state I shall favor Mr. Mills. I am not under anybody's thumb to be a part of a trade for committee or other offices. Nor do I think the Illinois delegation is to be handed over in a body. I am sure Mr. Springer would not desire to control his colleagues in such a manner."

Positively Against Free Coinage.
"How about the silver question?" asked the interviewer.
"I am positively against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I shall vote against it if I am the only man to do so. I am an old-fashioned Democrat who believes in speaking his sentiments. My position is plain: I believe in a hard-money dollar. I have no sympathy with any attempt to depreciate the currency. My constituents and I are together on this platform. When they change their minds they can elect some one else to congress. I shall vote according to my belief."

Not Hunting for Popularity.
The congressman also had something to say about pensions. He was asked to file a claim for a Chicago widow, and said: "I am not going to be a party to any of these pension frauds. In this case the woman is worth \$75,000 to my certain knowledge, and she wants me to help her get a pension as a dependent and suffering widow. I won't do it. They tell me 200 such cases are put through every day, but I will not knowingly give my help in such ruses to the treasury. I know this will not tend to make me popular, but I cannot bring myself to be used in this way. Last winter while I was spending a few days in Washington, they passed through congress a bill giving the widow of Admiral Porter a pension of \$2,000 a year. I think it was. Today Mrs. Porter offered to rent me her house for the modest sum of \$600.66 per month."

THE MORTGAGE DEBT OF ILLINOIS.
Eight of the Principal Counties Owe Over 60 Per Cent. Thereof.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The census office yesterday made a statement showing that the real estate mortgage debt in force in Illinois Jan. 1, 1890, was \$394,284,200, of which \$165,280,222 was on acre tracts and \$229,010,038 on village and city lots. The debt of Cook county, containing Chicago, was \$191,518,229, of which \$14,065,305 was acres and no. \$177,452,924 on lots. The debt of seven other principal counties was as follows: Kane, \$5,345,500; LaSalle, \$3,604,488; McLean, \$5,375,360; Decatur, \$5,088,572; St. Clair, \$5,134,389; Sangamon, \$3,851,549, and Will, \$5,455,917. The Cook county debt is 49.84 per cent. of the debt of the state and the debt of the eight counties named is 60.06 per cent. of the total.

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER 3.—Ellis joins Rosalie one day in her secluded forest nook and tells her he is being hunted by a detective on account of some mysterious business in which he has engaged, and that he may be compelled to quit the country. She places her hand in his, receiving a parting kiss upon it, and tells him he may be cheerful for her sake.

CHAPTER 4.—Aunt Marguerite Chenier arrives, and finds in Rosalie a sweet and innocent nature upon which to exhaust her love.

CHAPTER III.

AT THE FOUNTAIN.

The mill stream was a slender brook, tumbling down a wild gorge from its fountain a few hundred yards away. Rosalie had worn a slender path from the mill up to the stream's source, a lonely spot, darkly shaded, where the water rose with a mellow gush from a deep fissure in a rock. Some smooth barked maples grew in a clump on one side of the spring, on the other side two luxuriant liquid amber trees rustled their tenderly rich foliage.

A vast escarpment of rock, dripping with moisture and tapestried with green moss and variegated lichens, towered above the tree tops like the wall of some ruined fortress of Titian days.

Rosalie would bring her books up here and would rest so still in the deep shade that even the most timid creature in the wood did not suspect her.

This cool twilight place by the fountain became her study during the long Georgian summers, and she seemed to take into her physique, and into her mental nature as well, the freshness of the atmosphere and the riant health of the vegetation.

In the course of the week following the arrival of Aunt Marguerite's letter, there was so much to do at the mill that Rosalie had little time for outdoor rambles or study. This letter had produced a great effect. It was like a waft from magic land. The changes that it wrought about and within the mill were wonderful. Everything was, by one means or another, brightened and put into order, with especial reference to the accommodation of Marguerite Chenier Roosevelt, whose name daily grew more fascinating to the fancy of Rosalie. In picturing this great visitor, the young girl's mind outlined a stately dame, such as those in the romances she had read, dressed in silks and lace and stiff brocades, carrying herself grandly and haughtily, with a pale patrician face and cold gray eyes. This fancy weighed upon her; it came into her dreams at night; it followed her through her routine of daily work.

"Hush!" he said, "speak low; there is danger."

At last it was with a sense of infinite relief that she found herself free to go up to her bower at the fountain. She took with her a volume of Chateaubriand, but she found reading irksome and tasteless. Her mind rebelled. The cooing of the turtle dove in one of the sweet gum trees fell upon her sense of hearing as if from a vast distance. The bubbling of the spring, as it cast its limpid stream over the smooth stones, had in it an indefinable plaintiveness very acceptable to her mood. She was not in the least unhappy. Quite the reverse. But she felt the stirring of new and strange fancies. She breathed for the first time the air of the great outside world, a gust of which had come over the mountains with her aunt's letter. During the last two or three days she had heard much said about the stately Roosevelt mansion and its costly furniture, its curious articles of vertu and all the semipitropical strangeness and luxury of the trees and plants in which it was embowered. She had never seen a city, nor a mansion, nor costly furniture. She never before had especially cared to see any of these things, but now the leaven of ambition was beginning, no matter how subtly and obscurely, to work itself into the tissue of her nature. She sat there, gazing at her open book, but not reading, deep in the mystery of her new fancies, when suddenly Frank Ellis stood before her. She started and uttered a sharp note of alarm.

"How you scared me, sir!" she exclaimed.

"A government dog on my track," he hissed, "and I am running from him to avoid killing him."

"A dog?" she inquired.

"Yes, a slough-bug, a man hunter, a government detective."

"Oh, a Yankee?"

"Yes, a miserable revenue sneak."

"But what—why does he follow you?" she demanded.

"Speak lower," he said, sitting down upon a stone near her and laying his rifle across his knees. He looked flushed and excited.

His lips shut themselves together with a quiet, writhing motion, and there was a dangerous light in his eyes. He reached back a hand and loosed the heavy pistols in his belt, as if to have them ready at a second's notice. "I have led him a long chase and a futile one," he added, "much good may it do him!"

Rosalie did not understand all this. She had a vague impression that it meant something connected with that terrible war of which she had heard so much and in which her father had been so horribly maimed.

"I don't want to kill him, but if I can't get rid of him—"

"Oh, Mr. Ellis, don't kill any one!" she half-whispered, spreading out one of her slender white hands toward him deprecatingly.

He looked intently at her, and as he did so a curious change crept over his bold, swarthy, handsome face. It was as if a surprising revelation had suddenly flashed into his mind—a revelation which thrilled through him like some rare and charming strain of music. His pulse seemed to quicken, and the silence grew intense before he again spoke.

"I have given him the slip, I think," he said at last, "and if he will let me and my property alone I shall not hurt him. But I can't bear much more. I won't be dogged in this way by a villainous Yankee emissary. He is trying to find my location in order to fetch troops to destroy my business."

Rosalie did not understand. She did not know Ellis' business. As for him, she had known him as an occasional visitor of her father's for several years. She had always heard him spoken of as Frank Ellis, and as a young man or excellent family and character; but still there seemed to be a reserve of secrecy about his goings and comings, and an air of watchfulness and restlessness ever present with him, which had not failed to impress her with some shadowy notion of the life he was leading. Now as she looked at him sitting there, alert, half expectant, resolute, a feeling of mingled admiration and awe crept over her. No doubt there is to a young, innocent girl something unmistakably fascinating in a dark, strong semioutlaw armed to the teeth and ready for dangerous adventure. The love of romance is one of the fundamental elements of woman's nature.

Frank Ellis was quick in seeing the influence he was just then exerting, and his shadowy impressions of Rosalie Chenier's beauty and purity drew themselves together, all at once, blending into the first state of love.

"I must go back," said Rosalie rising, and adjusting, with trembling fingers, her straw hat. She glanced down the little path and hesitated.

"I will go with you till the mill comes in sight," said Ellis, getting up and resting his gun in the hollow of his left arm. His manner was grace itself, and yet there was in it that peculiar reserve and courtliness which in antebellum days distinguished the southern man from the northern one at all our great social centers.

"I believe I am a little afraid to go alone," she said, with a sweet, faltering smile; "you startled me so. I never was so scared."

He immediately stepped ahead of her and led the way down the zigzag path, turning now and then to offer her assistance when stones or logs came in the way.

She could not help noting how tall and lithe and well proportioned he was, and with what a self-confident air he bore himself. No doubt the heavy pistols in his belt and the ivory hilted bowie-knife and the gun added much to the effect of his appearance. The war had left a few such men as he scattered through the mountains. They became chiefs, so to speak—leaders of the mountaineers in all their enterprises, lawful or otherwise.

When the mill was in sight Ellis stepped to one side to let Rosalie pass. As she was going he said:

"Miss Chenier, I may not see you again soon, possibly never." His voice was tender and rich with suppressed emotion. "If these Yankees destroy my business over here I shall have to go away."

Her clear, deep eyes met his with childlike frankness, but there was a hot flash in her cheeks. She did not know why her heart jumped so. She felt a great pity for him. It would be too bad, she thought, if he should be compelled to go off to some very distant place.

"I hope it will not come to the worst, sir," she said; "you must keep in good spirits. Papa says no one can be successful if he cannot be cheerful."

Ellis smiled and held out his hand. "May I be cheerful for your sake?" he demanded in a tone of voice never heard in the north, a tone of gentle persuasiveness mingled with infinite deference, which nevertheless had in it an artificiality not wholly pleasing.

"Yes," she replied, quite promptly, taking his hand. "Won't you go down to the mill?"

He held her hand and gazed inquiringly at her. She was entirely at her ease, and met his look so frankly that he actually laughed. "No, I cannot go any farther," he said. "Goodby; don't ever forget me, Miss Chenier."

He stooped and kissed her hand, then turned and walked away, soon losing himself in the tangles of the wood.

Rosalie went down to the mill with a strange feeling, as of some indefinite loss or some sweet imponderable gain pervading her consciousness. She went about all the rest of the day humming a simple tune, but she felt that she was hovering on the threshold of a great and beautiful mystery.

CHAPTER IV.

AUNT MARGUERITE.



"But your hair is not southern hair. It is fine northern gold."

La-bas, la-bas, ma belle petite, Qu'il est étroit, les jours, Les jours, les jours.

Rosalie loved a little French song taught her by her father when she was a child, a mere jingling ditty with a simple air, such as often takes hold of one's memory and haunts it for days. Its short, crisp words and tripping rhythm

retted with the banjo accompaniment, which she had arranged for it.

She was sitting on the old bench under the mulberry tree singing this song when the carriage which brought Marguerite Chenier Roosevelt to the mill came in sight, a little way down the "pocket" road.

Ma belle petite, Qu'il est étroit, les jours—

She thrilled with her rich but rather slender and childlike soprano voice, the chords of the banjo blending well with it. The mill gate was down, but the water had not yet filled the raceway, and only a trickling sound came from the mossy forebay. Colonel Chenier, as it chanced, was not in his accustomed seat under the mulberry tree, and Mrs. Chenier and Adelaide were in the mill.

When the carriage, a rather seedy cab from the neighboring railroad village, stopped, Rosalie caught her breath excitedly, quitting short in the midst of her song.

A little sharp-faced, black-eyed old lady got briskly out through the door of the vehicle and looked about her inquiringly. The cabman deposited a heavy trunk and two large traveling bags on the ground near by. Rosalie stood gazing at one scarcely able to credit her vision. Could this wrinkled, salow, thin little old person be her aunt, Marguerite Chenier Roosevelt?

Colonel Chenier came hobbling up and set the matter at rest.

"Dear sister," he cried, gathering the newcomer into his strong arms and kissing her withered cheek again and again. Rosalie was "stunned." This was not the cold, stately dame of which she had been dreaming.

Mrs. Chenier and Adelaide came forth from the mill and the guest was given a warm welcome.

When Rosalie was presented the old lady ran her sharp black eyes over the girl's handsome form, from head to foot.

"You are very pretty, my dear," she said, in a soft, quavering tone, taking both of Rosalie's hands between her own. "You are the prettiest Chenier I ever saw."

Rosalie smiled radiantly. She was too unsophisticated to doubt her aunt's sincerity.

"So she is," exclaimed Colonel Chenier; "my little girl is a real beauty."

"Little girl," said Aunt Marguerite, emphasizing the second word; "little girl, indeed! She's a young lady. She ought to wear her dresses longer. Come, my dear, taking Rosalie's arm, 'show me to my room, please; I am very tired.'"

Aunt Marguerite was immediately taken up into the cozy but scantily furnished room prepared for her. The cotman followed with her baggage. She sank into a chair by the window, whence she could have a fine view of the valley, the foothills and the deeply notched chains of blue mountains, lying one beyond another in almost parallel lines. She leaned back and tipped her vinaigrette against her nose, half closing her eyes as she slowly inhaled the sharp contents.

"You don't look at all like your father or your mother, my dear," she said to Rosalie. "I wonder where you got those eyes."

"Papa calls them 'feu de la Vendée,'" responded Rosalie; "and sometimes when I get a little excited he cries out, 'Flammes du Midi' or 'Eclair de la Provence.'"

"But your hair is not southern hair. It is fine northern gold." The old lady, as she spoke, reached forth a thin hand and toyed with the girl's long, pale braids. Her manner, her voice and the touch of her fingers had in them that caressing tenderness peculiar to the south. "You must be a strange sheep in the Chenier flock," she continued.

"But not a black sheep," Rosalie quickly responded, laughing lightly.

Aunt Marguerite smiled. Her kindly old heart warmed to the sweet girl. They at once became far more than friends. The childless woman had found just what she had all her later years been looking for. She felt as if she must take Rosalie in her arms and cover her face with kisses. What a sunbeam to take to the Roosevelt mansion, she thought. What a ripple she would make in Savannah social circles, this lovely mountain niece!

Marguerite Chenier Roosevelt had for many years nursed a desire to find some beautiful girl to adopt as her own. Why would not this gold-haired Chenier, this clear-eyed, pink-lipped, sweet-voiced maid of the mill serve her turn? Although this thought arose in her mind at once, Aunt Marguerite, being wise, did not let fall even a hint of it for several days. She studied Rosalie with

great care, and found some new grace, some fresh element of loveliness or some rare phase of innocence developing in her nature every day.

One thing, however, grated harshly upon her sense of the fitness of things—the banjo. It was unclassical. It belonged to the negro. She had never before heard of a young lady who played the banjo, or, if she had, the questionable environments of the stage were connected with the thought, but the tone of this instrument was so pure, and there was something so insinuating in its short, runc notes, that Aunt Marguerite hesitated and finally was captivated. No doubt the influence of Rosalie's personal loveliness had the greatest part to do with this conquest.

"It has something just a grain wicked in it, I fear," Aunt Marguerite would say, speaking of the banjo. "Something, I cannot tell what, of la sauvagerie du pays, as if it refused to immediately connect itself with our gentility—our culture."

To this fine old lady of the "low country," life at the mill presented a thousand strange and narrow, its influences so subtle and irresistible, its social setting so crude and valueless. But despite the dull, dry and cramped situation, Aunt Marguerite discovered that a new strength and elasticity were coming into her physique, and that her mind was taking on a most unusual clearness and serenity. Was it in the water she was drinking, the food, the air, the variegated landscape views, the matchless blue sky? Was it in the old songs that came from sleep in the cool sweet mornings? Was it in the dreamy hum of water that lulled her to sleep at night? No matter what influence worked the change, she felt something akin to second youth stealing into her life. Ah, the childless woman had found a sweet, sincere and innocent nature upon which to exhaust her love!

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FOLKLORE OF THE PUEBLO INDIANS.

How the Old Inhabitants of New Mexico Hand Down Their Traditions.

Despite all their progress in civilization, despite their mental and physical acuteness and their excellent moral qualities, the Teewahns are in some things but overgrown children. Their religion is one of the most complicated systems on earth. Besides the highest deities all the forces of nature, all animals, as well as many things that are inanimate, are invested by them with supernatural powers. They do not worship idols, but images and tokens of unseen powers are revered. They do nothing without some reason, generally a religious one, and whatever they observe they can explain in their own superstitious way.

Every custom they have, and every belief they own has a reason which to them is all sufficient, and for each they have a story. There is no duty to which a Pueblo child is trained in which he has to be content with the bare command, "Do thus;" for each he learns a fairy tale designed to explain how people first came to know that it was right to do thus, and detailing the sad results which befell those who did otherwise.

It is from this wonderful folklore of the Teewahns that I have learned—after long study of the people, their language, customs and myths—and taken, unchanged and unembellished, this series of Indian fairy tales.

The use of books is not only to tell, but to preserve; not only for today, but for ever. What an Indian wishes to perpetuate must be saved by tongue and ear, by "telling down," as were the world's first histories and poems. This oral transmission from father to son is of sacred importance with natives. Upon it depends the preservation of the amusements, the history, the beliefs, the customs, and the laws of their race. A people less observant, less accurate of speech and of memory, would make a sad failure of this sort of record; but with them it is a wonderful success. The story goes down from generation to generation, almost without the change of a word.

Here in Isleta, the quaint pueblo of the Teewahns where I am living, I have become deeply interested not only in the folk stories themselves, but also in the manner of handing them down. Winter is the season for story telling. Then the thirsty fields no longer cry for water, the irrigating ditches have ceased to gnaw at their banks and the men are often at leisure.

Then of an evening if I go out to visit some vecino (neighbor) I am likely to find in the great adobe living room a group of very old men and very young boys gathered about the queer little corner fireplace with its blazing upright sticks. They, too, have come a-visiting. The young men are gathered in another corner by themselves, eating roasted corn and talking in whispers so as not to disturb their elders, for respect to age is the cornerstone of all Indian training. They are not required to listen to the stories, being supposed to know them already.

As I come in, kindly old Tata (grandfather) Lorenzo is just beginning a story in the musical Teewahns, and one of the boys runs to bring me a little hewn wooden stool that I may join the circle. Lorenzo pauses to make a cigarette from the material in my pouch (they call me "Por Tobos," because I have tobacco "for all"), explains for my benefit that this is a story of the beginning of Isleta, puts the head of the chubby boy at his knees, and begins again.—C. L. Lummis in St. Nicholas.

When Woods Decay.

Tests have been made to determine the variations in the length of time that is required to produce decay in different kinds of woods when buried under the surface of the ground. The birch and aspen were both found to decay in three years, the willow and the buckeye in four years, the maple and the red beech in five years, elm and ash in seven, while the larch, juniper and arbutus were unharmed at the expiration of eight years.—St. Louis Republic.

THE POCAHONTAS TALE.

TRUE VERSION OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL LEGEND.

Pocahontas Did Not Save John Smith's Life, but Interceded in Behalf of One of Her Lovers, Who Was Doomed to Die and Whom She Did Not Marry.

It is strange and incomprehensible, nevertheless a fact, that raconteurs, from the time of the first liar down to the present age of Mulhattos and Munchausens, with a wonderful unanimity persist in falsifying and twisting the truth into an unrecognizable quantity," said Colonel George as he gazed at the wondrous landscape panoramically coming into view.

We were speeding over the beautiful sea-green waters of the Chesapeake bay on the steamer Ariel from Norfolk to Richmond. I made the acquaintance on board of the gentleman who gave utterance to the above sage remark. When the colonel spoke the boat was on the eve of passing historical Jamestown, and the passengers had grouped themselves together on the lee side to catch a fleeting glimpse of the ivy clad front wall of the old church, standing sentinel like on a peninsula formed point of land.

As we rounded the wide bend of the river, and the church, the sole remaining relic standing on the scene of the romance of Captain Smith and Pocahontas, hove into view, the colonel resumed his conversation, or rather monologue.

"You must have noticed in your lifetime how a story will grow as it is repeated from lip to lip—how the truth becomes distorted and subjected to innumerable alterations of fact. In illustration of this," said the colonel thoughtfully, "I will relate you an Indian legend recalled to my mind by that old ruin," pointing to the church wall which the boat was just then gliding by. "The story, as I heard it was told me by an old farmer, well known in the neighborhood, on my last trip up the James river, just before the war."

POCAHONTAS' REAL NAME.

Jamestown vanishing from sight, the colonel and I returned to the cabin, sought seats away from the crowd of passengers and I settled myself comfortably to listen to the tale.

"When Captain John Smith made the first settlement in Virginia, the white and red men lived on terms of amity and confidence," began Colonel George. "Canoe and Indian mingled with each other and were held in mutual esteem. Until the encroachment of the redskins and avariciousness of the Englishmen became apparent, peace and prosperity smiled on the hardy settlers."

In the village ruled by Powhatan there dwelt a lovely Indian maiden. Her skin was the color of polished copper, her hair of raven's hue and her eyes

sparkled like the morning star veiled beneath a gathering storm cloud. Warriors from far and near sought her hand in marriage, but her heart remained inviolate to all vows of love and devotion. However, when the white man invaded the habitations of the Indians, among their number was a youth comely to look upon, famed for his courage and manly qualities. Tetehe, in the course of his many visits to the newly founded village on the James river, cast his eyes on handsome Homer Castalwain, and lo! the little Indian god of love pierced her heart with his arrow, and she loved him with all an Indian maiden's fierceness.

Now Chief Opechancanough, one of Powhatan's tributary rulers, had a son who was maddly in love with Tetehe. The Morning Star. Bankee (Black Bear) was a cruel and vindictive Indian, and when he learned that Tetehe's heart belonged to a despised white man he swore vengeance upon his tomahawk against Homer Castalwain.

THE TRUE VERSION.

In the soft Indian summer, with nature aglow with variegated colors, Tetehe in company with the other maidens and squaws of the village, was gathering the golden-ripe maize for winter use from the fields of the king. While the maidens were at work Bankee raided the cornfields of the powerful Powhatan, carrying off to his own village the object of his savage affections. He meant to coerce Tetehe into marriage while in his power, raise a war party, attack the settlement of the white men and exterminate it.

Castalwain, upon hearing of the threatened danger of his lovely Indian bride-to-be, accompanied by Captain John Smith, supplicated King Powhatan for aid to rescue her. This was granted so, with a war party composed of Indians and settlers, under the leadership of Smith, Opechancanough's village was surprised in the midst of his son's wedding festivities. Tetehe rescued and Bankee captured and carried before King Powhatan.

"Then it was that his fate was decreed—death by beheading, so to speak. As Bankee's head lay on the stone, a huge Indian standing over him, Pocahontas rushed between the upraised club and prostrate man and begged her father, the king, for his life—not from love, however, but simply through pity and weakness of heart."

"This is the true version of the world wide famous legend of Captain Smith and Pocahontas, which poets and historians have handed down for generations. It is a sample of what a truth undergoes—how it is garbled as related by one and another in the course of narration. The accuracy of the story is undoubted in my mind, as it is a well authenticated fact in the neighborhood in which the old farmer lives, that he is the last living descendant of Homer Castalwain and Tetehe, the Indian maiden."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Ivory Nut.

The vegetable ivory nut of commerce is the albuminous seed found in the drupes of a dwarf palm. From these nuts Europe's turners fashion the reels of spindles, small boxes, and many other little fancy articles, which can be colored with sulphuric acid.—Chambers' Journal.

The Girl Who Teaches.

Sound health is a prime necessity for any worker in the world, no matter what the line of work may be, but it becomes of the greatest importance if the work is to be carried on in the school-room. There not only the physical, but the nervous and mental forces are taxed to their utmost. The young graduate has hitherto gone to school to sit comfortably at her desk, to stand occasionally for recitations, to use her voice but little, to have constant variety in her work, to enjoy her recess with perfect freedom and in congenial companionship. As a teacher she goes to school to stand upon her feet all day long; to use her voice incessantly, perhaps, too, in a large room filled with the tumult of the street, to keep noisy, and very likely rebellious and disobedient children not only quiet, but interested, and to spend the recess in care of them in the halls and the yard.

Besides this she is to stimulate their brains, and a certain amount of time—usually prescribed by a board of education, the members of which know little of the capacity and possibilities of the youthful mind—is allotted her, in which she must, somehow or other, succeed in teaching them a certain number of facts—no allowance being made for the slowness, stupidity or disorder, which increases the friction of the work and delays the doing. No matter how complete the education or how enthusiastic the spirit, the power for physical endurance is absolutely necessary.—Caroline B. Le Roy in Ladies' Home Journal.

Hard and Soft Water.

The difference between "hard" and "soft" water is that the former contains in greater or less degree earthy salts, while the latter is nearly free from them and in a greater state of purity. The earth salts more frequently occurring in natural waters is lime. The quantity of earthy salts varies considerably in different instances. It is observed that when they exist in the proportion of five grains to a pint such water will be hard, and will be unfit for washing and many other household uses and manufactures. The solvent properties of water are the true causes why we never obtain this universal and important fluid in a state of absolute purity. It constantly participates in the properties of the manifold sources whence it is derived or through which we obtain it.

Whenever water is in contact with the soil it invariably dissolves the soluble constituents, and hence it follows that water springing from rocks which are only slightly soluble, as sandstone and granite, is very pure and is called soft water, while that which is derived from calcareous formations is termed hard water, and contains lime, which produces an incrustation on the sides and bottom of the vessel wherein it is boiled.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Law Case That Has Cost \$50,000.

The Cathcart case has been one of the longest trials of our time, and, when everything has been "totted up," will prove to have been one of the most expensive. Sir C. Russell had 150 guineas marked on his brief, besides a special fee of 100 guineas, and fifty guineas a day during the sixteen days the inquiry has lasted. Sir Henry James' fees have been on the same scale. Each of the learned leaders has, therefore, taken 1,050 guineas in fees for court work. Apart from this, Sir Charles has had two guineas for each consultation and he has attended one at least every day. Mr. Bucknill, Q. C., and Mr. Underwell, Q. C., have had fifty guineas marked on their briefs and fifty guineas a day. Two nearly seventeen guineas a day. Two grants of £1,000 each have already been made out of the estate by the order of Lord Justice Lopes, sitting in chambers, for the conduct of the case, and every farthing of these sums has been spent. Fortunately, Mrs. Cathcart is a rich woman. Ten thousand pounds will probably have been swallowed up in the course of this inquiry.—London Tit-Bits.

Invention of the Typewriter.

The typewriter was invented as long ago as 1744 by one Henry Mills, who in that year obtained a patent in this country for a device that "would write printed characters one at a time, or one after the other." There is no description of this device to be had now, but there is no doubt that Mills' invention was the parent of the present typewriter. In 1831 a French patent was granted to M. Progin (Xavier), of Marseilles, for a typewriter, which is called a typographical machine. The account of the machine is somewhat obscure, but enough is given to show that it was an operative one by which typewriting could be fairly well executed. M. Feneat sent to the Paris exhibition in 1855 a writing machine for the blind, and several typewriter writers were invented by Wheatstone. After successive improvements a manufacturer in America contracted to construct 25,000.—New York Press.

Fooled the Clergyman.

There is a minister in Brooklyn who told the writer a harrowing tale of deception of which he was the victim. After he had performed the marriage ceremony for a young couple at the parsonage, the bridegroom slipped a fat envelope between the leaves of the family Bible, nodding pleasantly, as if to say: "You've well earned it." The clergyman nodded thankfully.

"When I opened that envelope," he said, "what do you suppose I found in it?"

"A goodly sum in bills?"

"No, sir! No, sir! Twenty sheets of copy paper such as reporters use. And on the last sheet was written: 'Economy is wealth. Please don't squander this. Wipe your razor on it.'"

"I think," said the dour minister, "that ministers should be empowered to declare some marriages void."—New York World.

The treatment owls receive from man evinces no recognition of their value, no gratitude for their services. Large and small, they are shot wherever found, to do serve as ornaments to the parlor or to do brief duty for a season on a fashionable hat, then to be cast aside and forgotten.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

STAR DUST.

There is a theory that finds endorsement in some medical quarters, that general epidemics are caused by the earth while circling through the realms of space coming in contact with star dust. The atmosphere is thus filled with minute germs that effect everyone unpleasantly. The idea is probably more fanciful than real. But it shows that most of these epidemics reach the human system through the respiratory organs and that if we would preserve perfect health we must see that the lungs are properly protected. Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure will guard the system against any poison germs from this source. At the slightest appearance of danger take a dose and ward off the attack. For sale by all druggists at 25 and 50 cent bottles.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.

Sole Manufacturers,
Peoria, Ills.



A MAD POET

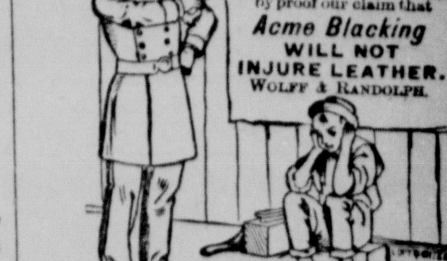
rushed into a newspaper office recently, and threatened to "clean out" the establishment, because they printed his verses wrong. "Said he: 'I wrote, 'To dwell forever in a grove of peace, and you idiots put it a 'pot of grease.' The mortified editor presented him with a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, a year's subscription and an apology.

"The little 'Pellets' positively cure sick and nervous headache, biliousness, costiveness, and all derangements of the stomach, bowels and liver. It's a large contract, but the smallest thing in the world do the business—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're the smallest, but the most effective. They go to work in the right way. They cleanse and renovate the liver, stomach and bowels thoroughly—but they do it mildly and gently. You feel the good they do—but you don't feel them doing it."

They're the cheapest pill you can buy, because they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You only pay for the good you get. That's the peculiar plan all Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold on, through druggists.

\$1,000 REWARD

to any one who will contradict or prove our claim that Acme Blacking will not injure leather. Wolff & Randolph.



To test this hang a strip of leather in a bottle of Acme Blacking and leave it there for a day or month. Take it out and dry and examine it carefully. Make a similar test with French Dressing and Paste Blacking.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Makes any kind of leather Waterproof, Soft and Durable.

Change a Pine Table to Walnut. A Poplar Kitchen Press to Antique Oak. A Cane Rack to Mahogany.

PAYING THE BLOOD TAX.

PEASANTS PAY MONEY FOR MUR-
DERS COMMITTED IN 1375.

A Debt Which the Inhabitants of the Pyrenees Have Religiously Paid Annually for Over Five Centuries—The Ceremony Described by a Witness.

The Independent des Basses-Pyrenees publishes a very interesting description written by M. Alfred Cadier, a French Protestant clergyman at Pau, of a ceremony which he witnessed on the frontier of France and Spain. This consisted in the payment of a blood tax, and it appears that there are two or three places in the Pyrenees where the custom, founded upon the belief that "a murder committed by the inhabitants of a village or canton upon those of an adjoining village or canton must forever remain a burden upon the descendants of their descendants," is still observed.

Thus, about the middle of the Fourteenth century, the inhabitants of the valley of Lavedan, having massacred the defenseless residents of Aspe, were condemned by the pope to pay a perpetual tax of thirty sols, which was levied upon twenty-two villages and paid up to the time of the revolution. In the Thirteenth century, if not earlier, a similar crime was committed between the valleys of Barretons, in French Navarre, and Roncal, in Spanish Navarre.

The blood tax which the inhabitants of the former were ordered by the pope to discharge is paid still, the ceremony taking place annually on July 13 in the mountains, about seven hours' march from Osse, at the pass known as La Peyre St. Martin. It is thus described by M. Cadier:

A GALA SCENE.
A crowd of people is to be seen making their way to the rendezvous. The shepherds of the Barretons valley, with their red waistcoats interspersed with dark threads, the mayors and delegates of the villages of Arette, Laune, Aramits and Isor, the foresters of the mountain, the custom house officers without their guns, the clergy, represented by the priest of St. Etienne and two curates, and a few English tourists from Osse helped to make up this singular assembly. When we reached the narrow stone which marks off the frontier, with the name St. Martin inscribed upon the two sides of it in French and Spanish, we found ourselves face to face with the Spaniards, who formed an imposing group.

First was the alcalde of Isaba, who was to act the part of lord chief justice. He was wearing a black robe, bordered with red, and a large collar with way of bands, while he carried in his hand the wand of justice, in the shape of a black stick with a silver knob. The alcaldes of three or four other Spanish villages were similarly attired, and they were accompanied by a numerous suite, made up of delegates from the general junta of the valley of Roncal, the notary, the veterinarian, and others, the escort consisting of seven or eight armed carabinieri and guards, while in the rear were a number of "bourgeois," who had come in the hope of selling the skins of wine with which their donkeys were loaded.

It was about 9 a. m. when the ceremony, which has been observed without interruption since 1375, commenced by the French mayors donning their tricolor scarf, and by the Spanish alcaldes advancing toward the frontier stone, accompanied by a herald bearing a lance on which was painted a red flame, the symbol of justice.

THE CEREMONY.
The two parties having halted at a distance of about twenty feet from their respective frontiers, the herald substitutes for his red flame a white one, which is the symbol of pacific intentions, and the alcalde of Isaba exclaims in Spanish, "Do you wish for peace?" To this the French mayors reply in the affirmative, also speaking in Spanish, and in order to testify to the sincerity of their intentions, their herald lays down his lance upon the top of the stone in the direction of the frontier, whereupon the Spanish herald comes and inserts his lance into the French lance, resting the shaft against the stone so as to form a cross with the French lance. The mayor of Arette then comes and lays his hand upon the cross so formed, a Spanish alcalde places his right hand upon that of the Frenchman and the other mayors and alcaldes do the same alternately.

Last of all, the alcalde of Isaba steps forward, and, lifting his wand of justice over the pile of hands, pronounces the oath, which all swear to keep. After this oath has been taken the alcalde of Isaba exclaims three times, "Paz daras" (peace in the future). Peace is thus anew concluded, and to ratify their having given up all idea of vengeance the men of Roncal order the escort to discharge their guns in the direction of France. Then comes the reception of the blood tax, which used to consist of three perfectly white mares, but owing to the difficulty of getting them, exactly alike three white heifers have been substituted for them. The three heifers presented this year were worth about twenty-three pounds, which is a large sum for the district, and after the Roncal notary had drawn up a procès verbal, which was signed all around, a repast was served at the expense of the Spaniards, toasts being proposed in honor of Spain, France and England, the introduction of several English visitors. After the repast was over dancing followed, and we then said goodbye till next year.

How a Plant Protects Itself.
One little plant of South Africa protects itself by assuming a curious likeness to a white lichen that covers the rocks; the plant has sharp pointed green leaves; these are placed close together with their points upward, and on the tip of each leaf is a little white, scaly sheath. The resemblance of the smooth surface these present to the lichen growing on the rocks, beside which it is always found, is so great that it is not till you tread on it that you discover the deception.—Fortnightly Review.

MONKEY ACTORS.

A Trainer Must Become a Monkey to Be Able to Teach Them Tricks.

The training of monkeys for stage performances demands peculiar talents and a curious psychological ability on the part of the instructor. Brockmann, probably the most successful monkey trainer that the world has seen, once described thus the necessary method of approaching a monkey pupil:

"To the monkey man is a strange and incomprehensible being. I therefore must adopt as far as possible the monkey's way of regarding persons and things. The monkey must find in me one of his own kind—a monkey like himself, only a much stronger monkey, whom he must obey. Then he has something which he can understand, he accustoms himself to it, and he voluntarily takes more pains to comprehend me than he would take to comprehend a being who made on him about the same impression that a monster from another world would make on us. I adapt, therefore, all to his mode of life. When he disobeys and rebels against me I do not strike, because he does not strike; but I bite because he bites."

The behavior of a troop of monkeys trained by Brockmann would undoubtedly strengthen the convictions of the Russian Duroff, who gave up teaching in a high school to instruct pigs and geese, and who holds that, of all pupils, human pupils are the least docile. A man once behind the scenes of Brockmann's monkey theater wrote:

"I have always regretted that Brockmann did not give his performances on a perfectly open stage, so that the audience could see the waiting performers. The conduct of the quadruped actors while awaiting their parts was much more fascinating than their best acting before the audience. Like a company of gnomes or hobgoblins the little performers sit there dressed and made up, perfectly well behaved, each in the proper human attitude on his tiny chair, each following with undivided attention and eager anxiety the progress of the play so as to be ready at the exact moment for his appearance. No person is near them, no servant or attendant to distract them, and no prompter to whisper at the proper time."

"Fraulein Lehmann, look out! You come on immediately," or, "Herr Schnitzel, Where is Herr Schulze? Quick! Quick! You must go on."

"Every one knows his part perfectly. Every one is acquainted with the progress of the plot and with the stage of the development at which he is expected to appear. Without a catchword or motion he hurries down from his tiny chair and out on the stage, plays his little part, and without a bow for the approval of the audience turns back to his place, not to leave it before duty calls him again before the footlights. Here all alone and unwatched these little fellows never forget their roles so far as to settle down on all fours, cower in monkey fashion, or indulge in the pranks of their mercurial natures."—New York Sun.

Lively Fly Paper.
Unfortunately we are all familiar with the sticky fly paper, which, despite its nastiness and horrible appearance when covered with its victims, holds its own purely by its undoubted efficacy in riding a room of these most annoying pests. One household's experiences with this very heroic remedy were most amusing. "Good gracious! what is the matter with that paper?" said "Auntie," jumping up suddenly from her chair as the family were seated at luncheon and pointing to a piece of fly paper that was circling wildly around in the middle of the room, apparently blowing this way and that in the most lively breeze, there being not a particle of wind stirring.

A dash at the lively sheet on the part of one of the children explained the mystery—underneath it and quite concealed by its size was a tiny Maltese kitten, who was too astonished at her predicament even to mew; but her peevishness was loud and vehement when they tried to pull off the firmly attached fly paper, and her situation for a day or two was most uncomfortable despite her repeated cleanings, as she stuck to the floor whenever she went to sleep and had to be "unglued" every time.—New York Tribune.

The Sunday Breakfast.
Among the many practical methods devised by kindly Christian people to reach and help the poor and criminal classes, one of the most effective is the Sunday breakfast in Philadelphia.

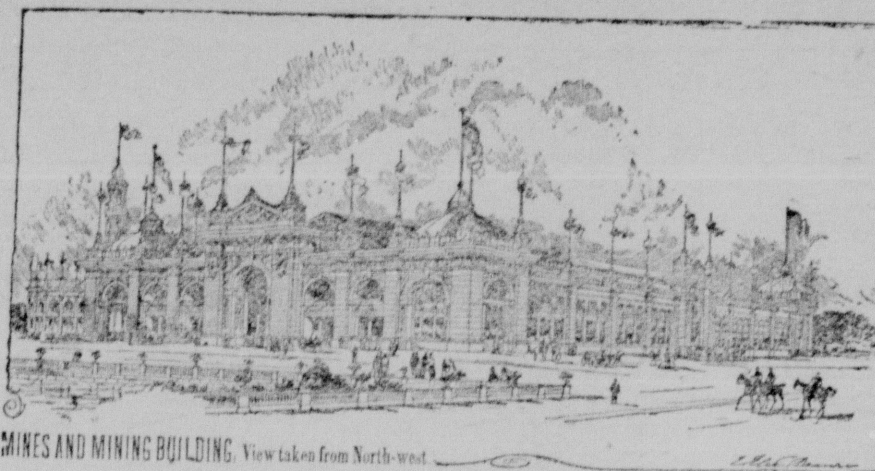
At 9 o'clock every Sunday morning a room is opened in one of the most degraded quarters of the city within easy reach of sailors, emigrants and that unnumbered class who are homeless and hungry.

The room is clean and warm, a pleasant refuge in stormy weather. The table is set, and each man or woman who enters, no matter how filthy or degraded, is heartily welcomed. The breakfast consists of two substantial sandwiches and a cup of strong hot coffee.

After the meal is over there is music, and one or two hymns are sung, while the hosts—men and women of all sects—go quietly about among their guests and try to find out the special misery in their lives, and to make them their friends.—Youth's Companion.

How Egyptian Women Paint.
Loret says the ancient Egyptian women had blue hair, green eyelashes, painted teeth and reddened cheeks. He says the modern Egyptian women are much the same; they tinge their hands with henna, and prolong the eyes by means of kohl; they stain the nails brown and paint blue stars on the chin and forehead. "One hesitates a little about putting his hand into a hand—even very small—which extends itself to you painted a brick red. One is a little timid about looking too long into eyes—even very tender—when the blue star between them makes you squint." Loret, however, got bravely over his hesitation and his timidity, and thinks the fashion not altogether bad.—Popular Science Monthly.

THE TELEGRAPH'S WORLD'S FAIR ILLUSTRATIONS.



MINES AND MINING BUILDING. View taken from North-west.

Drawing Cars Up Hill.

The track of the Rainier Avenue Electric railway has been completed down Washington street as far as Third, and cars are now regularly running to Eighth. The compensation weights for taking the cars up the steep incline between Fifth and Eighth streets are in place. Upon trial the contrivance worked successfully, and cars will be running up and down in a few days.

The arrangement is a very ingenious one. The regular track is standard gauge; inside of it and two or three feet below the street level is a second track of two feet gauge. On this runs a truck loaded with lead so as to weigh between five and six tons. This lower track is covered over and nothing of it is seen from the street. When the truck in at the bottom of the hill a cable to which it is attached runs on pulleys to the top, and there turns over a big concealed wheel out to the side of the track.

A car coming down the hill takes the end of the cable, and the weight of the descending car, together with the electric power, draws the heavy truck underneath up the 16 1/2 per cent. grade to the top of the hill. When the car returns the truck is at the top of the hill. As soon as the car is attached to the end of the cable, then at the bottom, the truck is released, and its weight as it runs down draws the car up. The cable pulled out at the top of the hill as the car comes down runs in a narrow slot just inside of the track on the north side of the street.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Moltke's Literary Remains.

The quantity of the writings of the late Marshal von Moltke is unexpectedly large. A portion of the papers is of purely military interest. It consists of reports and strategical observations on the campaigns in which Moltke commanded. These are to be issued by Messrs. Mittler & Son, of Berlin, and English editions will be published by Messrs. Osgood, of London. But the late marshal also left a sort of autobiography, comprising twenty-nine diaries, which cover almost the whole of his military career, and are replete with notes on all the events in which the great soldier was in a way mixed up. These diaries give a vivid illustration of Moltke's character, and were originally intended for the perusal of his family only. But it has been decided to publish them, and they are to appear first as serials in a German periodical and in an English illustrated journal. Afterward they will be issued in book form.—London Times.

A Strange Birthmark.

A curious story comes from Salt Lake City which is attracting much comment from friends and acquaintances of Policeman Charles F. Wanless, shot and killed by Joseph A. Barnes, Sept. 18, 1890, and may furnish medical men another subject for discussion. Barnes was having a quarrel with his wife, which the officer attempted to stop. Barnes fired, and the bullet passed through Wanless' heart, leaving a jagged bullet hole in the breast.

A married sister of the dead officer was telegraphed and came to the funeral from her home in Salt Lake. She was much affected by the tragedy, and took the loss of her brother to heart. In a short time she returned home. About three months ago, as the report is heard here by friends of the dead officer, his sister gave birth to a boy perfectly formed, but with a red birthmark over the heart of the exact shape and appearance of the wound made in Wanless' breast by the bullet from Barnes' pistol.—Denver News.

The Antiquity of Geese.

There is much curious amusement to be had in tracing where the foodstuffs we use and the domestic animals we eat or use, originally came from. Professor Max Muller, reasoning through his science of words, finds that the goose was domesticated very early, or at least some bird like it.

Goose in English, gans in German, dropping the g according to the laws of language, the word becomes anser in Latin and correspondingly in Greek, with the aspirate that marks the Digamma was dropped, and so back to ansa in the Sanscrit. Our prehistoric Sanscrit ancestors of the Indian fable lands, had geese. Professor Muller, therefore, concludes birds resembling them, close, though thousands of years the name is remained, varying only according to the known laws of the change of pronunciation, and probably the Thingston throughout behind the name. Such is the antiquity of geese.—New York Evening Sun.

The Blarney Stone.

The village of Blarney is in the south of Ireland, about four miles from Cork. Blarney castle was built by Cormac MacCarthy, the Strong, fourth lord of Muskerry, about the middle of the Fifteenth century. The ruins of the famous old fortress are visited by thousands of tourists every year. This is largely on account of a tradition which has been attached for some centuries to one of the stones used in building the castle. This stone is said to communicate to the tongue that touches it the gift of gentle, insinuating speech, and that has given rise to the accusation when any one is of particularly sweet accent that he or she has "kissed the Blarney stone."—Detroit Free Press.

His Way.

An incident that is narrated of General McClellan sheds light on the question so often asked: Why did his soldiers love him so dearly?

When the Army of the Potomac left Harrison Landing it marched to Newport News, along the north bank of the James river. The advance division began its march early in the morning of Aug. 15, but the rear division did not move out of camp until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Just at dusk a creek was reached. It must be crossed, according to southern custom, by fording or by a single log by the roadside. The soldiers, disliking to fill their shoes with water, were trying to cross on this single log, which of course caused an obstruction to those behind, and really put the rear of the army in danger.

Soon several officers rode up and took in the situation. There was need of more haste. One of the officers called out:

"Wade right through, my men; wade right through."

Some surly fellow from the ranks growled out:

"Wade through yourself, and see how you like it."

No sooner had he spoken than the officer dismounted and waded through the creek. It was then discovered that the officer was General George B. McClellan.

The soldiers gave him a hearty cheer, plunged into the creek, and afterward the point was passed more rapidly four abreast.

The general might have reprimanded the soldier—indeed, he might have had him arrested and dealt with severely. But under the circumstances he did just the right thing—he went where he asked his men to go; and his men were glad to go where he led.—Youth's Companion.

All But One.

A shipload of fine horses was consigned from Calcutta to Bombay, under the charge of a very honest but somewhat dull agent in the employ of an East India company. While the horses were being landed at the ship, they managed to break away from the men in charge, and ran like wild animals through the city.

The agent caught one of them, and, mounting him, gave chase. After several hours of exciting work, with the help of his men, he had captured all but one of the horses, as he counted them.

Finally he made his reluctant way to the superintendent's office to give an account of the matter. The superintendent came to the door and listened to the story:

"And you say there were 124 horses in, and you have eighty of them in the company's stables and forty-three back in the steamer temporarily?"

"Yes, sir, all safe but one, and we cannot find him anywhere."

"What is that horse you are riding? Have you counted him?" asked the superintendent.

"Well, I am an ass? Of course this is one of 'em!" And the agent rode off in disgust, while the superintendent roared with laughter.—London Tit-Bits.

Superstitious Signs.

Two well known and energetic Detroit merchants, who, though rivals in business, are good friends and fond of each other's society, were coming down town one morning and the conversation turned upon popular superstitions, when one of them stopped off the sidewalk to avoid passing under a ladder.

"What did you do that for?" asked the one who walked right along under it.

"I don't know exactly," replied the other doubtfully.

"Superstitions, I suppose."

"Well," banteringly, "I'm not that kind. I don't believe in signs and what they express."

"No kind?" with a hint smile.

"Nary a sign," with confidence.

"I thought so."

"Why did you say that?"

"Because I think so, that's why. And so would any other man who read that great sign you've got up over your store inscribed, 'The Best Goods in Town for the Least Money.'"

"Oh!" laughed the other one, and he took him in behind the first Indian they met and gave him a fine cigar as a brain tonic.—Detroit Free Press.

How, Where and When Accidents Occur.

To the question as to when, where, and how accidents occur, the only general answer that can be given is: When they are least expected. The commercial traveler who insures because he is exposed to danger while on the road draws indemnity for an injury received while winding a clock. The dentist who endeavors to protect himself against possible personal injury while using his tools is disabled by a cinder in his eye. It is to be noted, however, that more accidents in proportion to population occur in the south, the southwest and the west than in the northern, the middle and the eastern states. As to the times and seasons, midwinter, with its icy sidewalks, and midsummer, with its great variety of outdoor occupations, are especially prolific of accidents.—James R. Pitcher in Forum.

WHAT IS YOUR SON TO BE

A FIELD OFFERED BY THE GROWING ELECTRIC BUSINESS.

The Advance in Electricity Has Been So Rapid That It Has Progressed Faster Than the Intelligence Necessary to Handle It—Good Wages Paid.

Two men were sitting face to face between the car tracks on Park row the other day. It seemed to be a dangerous position, for they could not follow their work and at the same time keep their eyes on the rattling teams on either hand. They had to keep their elbows in, too, or the cars would bump them. They were seated at a manhole, testing cables of wire which were in the subway beneath. Each had the end of a cable in hand and a portable galvanometer—a square box about the size of a cigar box—in front of him.

But a few years ago the man engaged in connecting wires in this way touched the tip of each wire in turn to the tip of his tongue. If there was a current running through the wire he felt a little pricking and a sour taste. He did this the whole day through, and was none the worse for receiving so many slight electric shocks and tasting so much copper.

It was a very primitive test, but a very good one, and old wire testers still use it when in a hurry. But soon a galvanometer was made, which not only finds the current but gives some idea of its strength. The rapid way in which invention has been piled upon invention in the electrical world is marvelous, and it seems surprising that a sufficient number of workmen of sufficient intelligence should be found in such a hurry to practically put these inventions into use.

A question upon this very point was put to a well known electrician who happened to saunter by the two men at work.

BAD WORK.

"It is only surprising in a measure," he said. "As a matter of fact, the business has grown much faster than the intelligence necessary to handle it, and many accidents are due to that fact. The electric light people at first had to rely very largely on the workmen engaged by the telegraph companies, and both had to draft in a large number of new men and train them to the work. Any man with a little knowledge of mechanics and the handling of tools soon makes a good lineman. There is no great skill required, except in care that the wire does not become abraded in handling, while the good wages paid for the work—seventy-five dollars a month—are a great inducement. But the business has undoubtedly suffered in its rapid progress for the want of skilled men, and the market is by no means overstocked yet. Only the other day one of the New York companies had to send to the New England Cable company to borrow men to make joints in city lines."

"Some of the underground work, too, has been badly done, but much of this has been quite as much due to keen competition and the proverbial economy of the unscientific stockholders. When it comes to buying wire, costing from \$1,400 to \$1,500 a mile, the stockholder has a lot to say about it, and cheap wire is too often a result. One of the electric light companies runs an alternating current, and it now begins to find, all over the country, that its wires are already becoming faulty. They cannot stand the strain."

CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.

"One of the things absorbing the attention of electric men today is to find an insulator which will stand heavy alternating currents. So the trouble has been as much a matter of cheap material as unskilled labor."

"Have the workmen a union yet?"

"No, not yet. There is an association called the Society of Electrical Engineers."

"A good many of the heads of departments have their training at the various schools of technology, such as the Stevens institute, Cornell university, the Massachusetts School of Technology. Indeed, nearly all the universities have classes in electricity now, and they supply a good deal of the talent for the business."

"These young fellows from the schools of technology have started in the blacksmith shop and worked right up, and the only thing about electrical matters they have no knowledge of is the business end of it. They easily find positions at from \$60 to \$100 a month at the start, and readily get more according to the ability they display."

"It is a great business for a man to get into, whether he is well educated or not. There is such an enormous field for the application of electric power outside of the electric light. See how fast the electric street cars have grown throughout the country! Then there are the other almost innumerable applications of the force which will soon be in demand. No, sir, the skilled workman who goes into the electric business, whatever grade he may be, need feel no fears of his labor market being overcrowded."—New York Advertiser.

Lovers in Mackinac.

Mackinac is a perfect heaven for lovers. The Grand hotel has its front all dotted with little balconies, one to every other window and each strongly suggestive of the prettiest scene in "Romeo and Juliet." On a distant balcony I have seen a lovely girl appear to hold a long whispered conversation with her beau three times after leaving him for the night below stairs—once when she reached her room, again when she thought of another thing to say before disrobing, and yet again in her wrapper, after she had made herself otherwise ready for bed. And at that time there were other lovers talking from one balcony to another, others in the grove in front of the great hotel, others on the board walks leading to the village, and still others, I doubt not, everywhere that the moon shone and the breezes fanned the island.—Julian Ralph in New York Sun.

Franks Among Apples.

Among apples, as among living things, there are freaks—forms appearing to individual trees at the very extremes of normal conditions. A member of the state board of agriculture, in one of the northern counties, has an apple tree that has never had a petal. No one would ever know it was in blossom, yet it bears fruit abundantly. This shows that the pretty rosy parts of the flower, the petals, are nonessential to fruitfulness. Some contend that the brilliant colors of the petals of flowers are given to attract insects, and arrange for cross fertilization. Others contend that the petals act as protectors of the undeveloped parts, while others believe that, to some extent, they have the functions of leaves, and prepare food for the younger parts. Whatever it be, we see by this freak it is possible to have apples without them.

Then there are seedless apples—apples with no core. There may be germs in the ovaries, and the germs may be properly fertilized by the pollen, but the power to absorb nutrition is weak and the ovaries die in infancy from sheer starvation. Having been once fertilized, the fleshy part we know emphatically as the apple grows on and matures, though the seed and core do not. Twins or even triplets are often seen in apples, as in so many other organisms, and just as in other organisms by independent germs coming into juxtaposition in an early stage of development, when the stronger body absorbs a considerable portion of the other.—Thomas Meehan in Philadelphia Ledger.

He Couldn't Recognize French Money.

It requires very elastic credulity to accept in these days of universal commerce the existence of a railroad employe who had never seen a French bank note, and who, when he did, considered it some sort of an advertising circular. But such a fellow did exist, and he worked on the railway that runs out to Seaux. One day he found on the platform four bank notes of 100 francs each, put them in his pocket and said, "Some nice women on the top; I'll take 'em home to my little boy." Thanks to his ignorance, he was only able when he got home at night to present his son with three pictures. The boy carried them to school the next day, and at recess was about cutting out the "nice women," when the teacher saw what he was doing. "Where did you get these notes?" he demanded. "Father gave them to me." "What for?" "To play with." "Very well; I shall take charge of them." They went together to the police station, and there the matter was satisfactorily explained. The money had been lost by a market woman, and she was so delighted at receiving the best part of it that she actually handed one of the bank notes to the man, exclaiming: "Here, take this, you old fool, and if you didn't know before what it was, you will know in the future."—Paris Correspondent Boston Herald.

The Tomato Season.

The season of the tomato is short, yet being essentially a plant of the tropics, it can not be ripened often in England, except under glass. As a hot house plant, however, it is widely used there, certain varieties developing special adaptation to these conditions. In the short but fervent summer in New England, on the contrary, it finds itself quite at home. Though the plant like many others of tropical origin is highly susceptible to injury from frost, the seeds are very hardy, sustaining no harm from remaining in the ground throughout winters.

If left to come up of themselves they do so freely from such accidental plantings of the previous season, and here in Massachusetts will begin to ripen fruit about the last of August, while plants which are started early in the hot bed or window box will begin nearly a month sooner. A large field of tomatoes in the vicinity of Boston commenced ripening fruit one summer about the 10th of July, at which time they brought twelve dollars per bushel in the market.—Boston Transcript.

Seeds Used for Ornaments.

The seed called Job's tears is used in Siam and by the Nagas and other Assam tribes in the construction of earrings and other simple and elegant articles of personal adornment. Necklaces of these seeds are frequently worn, and baskets and other ornamental articles are occasionally decorated with them, especially those made in Nepal. The Angami Nagas construct elegant earrings in which a rosette of these seeds surrounds a greenish beetle wing. These grains seem to stand a good chance of coming into more general use in Europe in the construction of artificial flowers, laces, beagle trimmings and other such purposes for which glass beads are now used, and possibly also in Catholic countries for the manufacture of rosaries.—Chambers' Journal.

A Turkish Bank Note.

The bill is on imperial green paper, a color held sacred in Turkey, which the government alone is permitted to use. On the top and sides are the following words in Turkish, "To be paid to the bearer, without interest, twenty piasters." At the top of the note is the sultan's toghra, surrounding which is a quotation from the koran. Underneath are the words, "Twenty piasters, paper money, to be used in the place of gold at the Bank of Constantinople." At the base of the note is the seal of the mint, and on the back the seal of the minister of the treasury. The toghra is considered sacred, and is guarded by the three highest officials of the mint, whose sole duty is to watch it.—New York Advertiser.

Light Without Flame.

If one or two pieces of phosphorus of the size of peas be inclosed in a small bottle half full of olive oil and kept for some little time the air space in the bottle will become filled with a phosphorescent vapor. The phosphorescence will fade, but may be renewed by simply uncorking the bottle. Sufficient light will be given out to tell the time by; in fact, this method is used by watchmen in some places where explosives are stored.—New York Recorder.

Specimen Cases

S. H. Clifford, New Castle, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism. His Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by H. E. Donaldson.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at H. E. Donaldson's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.30.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. E. Donaldson.

GUN AND MACHINE SHOP.

E. R. Kent has opened a new shop on Galena St., one door south of Hugnet's harness shops where he is prepared to do all kinds of repairing on short notice.

FUNK & CO.

SUCCESSOR TO STEPHAN & WINGER, Keeps the very best grades of WINES AND LIQUORS at his saloon and restaurant, at the Old Stand, First Street.

W. C. CAMPBELL,

Proprietor of THE LEADING HORSE SHOEING SHOP IN THE CITY. FANCY SHOEING A SPECIALTY.

MEAT MARKET

(Corner First and Peoria Sts.) A. FRENZEL, PROP. The Best Meats the Market Affords, always on hand. Telephone No. 62.

W. H. DEGRASSE

CASH GROCERYMAN. COR. GALENA AND WATER STS., NEAR BRIDGE. A full line of fresh groceries always in stock at lowest prices. Goods delivered to all parts of the city. Call and see my stock and get prices.

We have a little to say to you about
WINTER UNDERWEAR.
We have never had a larger line or better goods than we are now showing.
We are showing all the new and fancy styles in both white and gray and fancy and at prices that cannot be beaten.
Come and see for yourself.
J. H. TODD & SON,
118 Galena-ave., Dixon.

Boots, Shoes and Slippers.
HALEY
—and—
DREW.
Main Street,
DIXON, ILLS.
Prices the Lowest.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CALL AND SEE OUR
NEW CHAMBER SUITS!

New Window Shades!
New Picture Moldings!
PICTURE FRAMES!

HARVEY CAMP & SON
Galena Street.

THE CITY STEAM LAUNDRY
Having secured the services of an experienced Laundress, guarantee FIRST-CLASS WORK.

GIVE US A TRIAL
Family wash, 35cts per dozen
Rough dry, 45cts per pound

CITY STEAM LAUNDRY
Main Street, West of Plank

GO TO:
G. C. GODFREY,
Candies, Nuts, Figs, Grapes and Oranges.
He has the best assortment in Dixon and prices the lowest in town.
CROCKERY!
The largest stock ever opened in Dixon
Call and see for yourself
Fancy and Staple Groceries!
C. C. GODFREY
DIXON, ILLINOIS.

Delmarch's Great Trot at Cambridge
Astonished Lovers of Fast Horses,

The Race That Takes Place at the Plymouth
Will Astonish Lovers Of Good Bargains.

COMPETITION, HIGH PRICES AND HARD TIMES
Entered in This Great Race.

The Plymouth Has Distanced Them All
And is Now On the Home Stretch to
Gain Your Patronage and Good Will.

Nothing can stand before our magnificent new goods and marvelous low prices. See them and you want them. Price them and you buy them. The best manufacturers produce finer goods than ever before. We got them. Leading houses laid in an unlimited line of extra choice styles for their best trade. We got them. Large jobbers offered prices below the market value to cash buyers—we got them. Fine goods bought low can be sold cheap and we got them. Our great fall and winter stock has been bought at a bargain and will be sold at a bargain. We give you

Mere Honest Quality For a Dollar
Than Has Ever Been Offered You.

Come in and learn what pleasure, satisfaction and economy there is in trading with The Plymouth Clothing House. You'll find us very low for that's where we keep our price. Our goods must move quickly into your possession. There is an abundant quantity and the assortment and quality are the very best. You will come to the conclusion after an inspection of our Fall and winter goods that we are certainly "in it." The whole world wants to buy the best. The best is our bid for your patronage, and we procure nothing but the best.

The Plymouth
One Price Clothiers
Manufacturers, Jobbers, Retailers and Destroyers of High Prices.
McBRIDE BLOCK, - DIXON, ILLINOIS.

THE HALIFAX FIRE IS OUT.
A Loss of About \$400,000, with Only Partial Insurance.
HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 3.—The fire here Thursday night was not so disastrous as it was expected to be. Aid was received during Friday morning from neighboring towns, and after destroying the buildings—mostly wooden and antiquated—on six blocks the flames were gotten under control. The heaviest loss was in the oil warehouse, which lined the docks. The total loss is estimated at \$400,000, with an insurance of \$125,000.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.
Frost and ice are reported in New England.
Gold is quoted at 331 premium in Buenos Ayres.
There is three feet of snow on a level at Red Lodge, Mont.
Jay Gould's family deny that he is or has been seriously ill.
The Boston banking firm of A. R. Turner & Co. has failed.
Thursday's receipts at the Illinois state fair were \$25,000.
A meeting at Windsor, Ont., to discuss annexation to the United States broke up in a row.
The race war in Lee county, Arkansas, has culminated in the lynching of ten negro rioters by the whites.
It is thought probable that Postmaster Hart, of Boston, will resign his federal office and run again for mayor this winter.

Harvey Waterson, father of the editor of The Courier-Journal, died Thursday night at the home of his son in Louisville.
Fire at Alexander City, Ala., burned the Alliance warehouse and 500 bales of cotton. The loss is \$25,000, partially insured.
There is much speculation in Washington at the cause of Secretary Blaine's prolonged absence from the state department.
The government weather bureau reports the past month to have been the warmest and driest September of which they have any record.
An unknown woman fell from a Denver train on the Rock Island road, near Blue Island, Ill., South of Chicago, and was killed.

Samoa is again on the eve of a revolution, this time because the German chief justice, Oedarkrantz, will not pay duty on his whisky.
J. F. Fox, Irish member of the British parliament, is coming over to explain the situation and collect money to be used in political campaigning over there.
President Dill, of the broken Clearfield, Pa., bank, is charged with making a false entry of \$10,000, and is in a fair way of going to the penitentiary. He declares he is innocent.
Fire damaged the three upper floors of 52 and 54 Lake street, Chicago, occupied by Pitkin & Brooks and the Globe Light and Heating company to the extent of \$20,000, fully insured.

Because the city mission board of Bedford, Me., has declined to accede to the request of the city Missionary Brown to pay him no salary, he believing that "the Lord will provide," he has resigned.
Fitzsimmons, the murderer of Detective Gikinson, who recently escaped from the Pittsburgh jail, is still in hiding, has sent \$1,000 to his attorney to secure a new trial for his wife, who was indicted with him and convicted of murder in the second degree.

Mrs. James Hart, whose husband left her at New York because she was too fond of another man, had Hart summoned to court to answer a charge of abandonment. The judge told them to fix up the matter themselves, whereupon the woman tried to stab her husband with a hat-pin, merely puncturing his flesh, however.

The Weather We May Expect.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The following are the weather indications for twenty-four hours from 8 p. m. yesterday: For Wisconsin—Showers; colder; weather; variable; winds; For Upper Michigan—Showers; cooler Saturday night; southerly winds; For Lower Michigan—Fair weather, except showers in extreme north; cooler tonight, except stationary temperature in eastern portion; southerly winds; For Illinois—Fair weather, except showers in extreme northwest portion; cooler by tonight; southerly winds; cooler Sunday; For Indiana—Generally fair weather; stationary temperature; southerly winds; For Iowa—Showers; colder weather; variable winds.

THE MARKETS.
Chicago.
Chicago, Oct. 2.
Following were the quotations on the board of trade today: Wheat—No. 2, October, opened 94 1/2, closed 94 1/2; year, opened 94 1/2, closed 94 1/2; Corn—No. 2, October, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; year, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; May, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; October, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; November, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; December, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; January, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; February, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; March, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; April, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; May, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; June, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; July, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; August, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; September, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; October, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; November, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; December, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; January, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; February, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; March, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; April, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; May, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; 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EVENING TELEGRAPH

Published daily except Sunday.
 OFFICE: ON WATER STREET
 Telephone, Number Five
 Delivered by Carriers for Ten Cents per week

R. R. TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING WEST.	
No 1 Overland Limited	A.....1:20 a.m.
No 7 Pacific Express	A.....2:08 a.m.
No 11 Sterling Passenger	C.....6:55 a.m.
No 3 Omaha Express	C.....7:30 p.m.
No 9 Sterling Passenger	C.....7:30 p.m.
No 5 Denver Limited	C.....8:55 p.m.
TRAINS GOING EAST.	
No 8 Atlantic Express	A.....3:25 a.m.
No 6 Denver Limited	A.....3:25 a.m.
No 10 Sterling Passenger	C.....6:55 a.m.
No 2 Overland Limited	C.....10:50 a.m.
No 4 Chicago Express	C.....10:40 a.m.
No 12 Clinton Passenger	C.....2:20 p.m.

Chicago Daily except Sunday.
 F. L. MURRAY, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.	
Passenger	11:35 a.m.
Freight	3:15 a.m.
Freight	2:10 p.m.
LaSalle	6:00 p.m.
GOING NORTH.	
Passenger	2:55 a.m.
LaSalle Passenger	6:18 a.m.
Passenger	2:55 p.m.
Freight	8:15 p.m.

Daily except Sunday.
 W. C. WOOLEY, Ticket Agent.
 The trains at the North Dixon depot are five minutes later going north and time earlier going south.
 C. G. ALBRIGHT, Agent.

P. CENTEMERI & CO.
 CELEBRATED
KID GLOVES
 PERFECTION OF FIT
 ALL FIRST QUALITY GLOVES
 BRANDED WITH OUR NAME
 IN FULL IN LEFT HAND GLOVE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

4-button Alexander 69c. a pair, very best quality lacing kids, the Dresden, the Etelka and the Cardinal, in blacks, tans, and slates only 98 cents a pair.
 20-button length Musqueter kids in colors and blacks, \$1 a pair.
 Ladies' Driving Gloves.
 Ladies' Undressed Kids.
 Ladies' Castor Gloves.
 Our kid stock is complete now for fall trade, we have any size you want, but keep only the best. We warrant our kids and fit them to your hand, all grades except the button ones. Try a pair and see how they wear.

STERN BROS.

NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

(Local Continued from first page)

—That earthquake cracked the tower of the public building in Keokuk, loosened the clock dial so that it was on the verge of a fall, and broke some of the rods that held it in place.

—Dr. J. W. Childes was called to attend parturition case last night, and Mr. W. B. Page is now the fortunate possessor of another fine Delmarc colt. Both mother and colt are doing nicely and the owner should be correspondingly happy.

—Mrs. Henry Miller and daughter, Miss Nellie, were up from Sterling this morning. It sounds odd to locate our Palmyra friend, Henry Miller, at Sterling. He will make that pleasant city his future home.

—A school boy at Galesburg stabbed nearly to death one of a number of boys who were hazing him last Wednesday. The authorities very properly considered that he acted in the defense and did not punish him.

—Dana Johnson has been entertaining large audiences at various towns in Whiteside County with lectures on temperance and prohibition. Correspondents to the Sterling papers speak in praise of the young man.

—They opened a mummie in Boston the other day that was put to rest three thousand years ago. Though pressed for time, yet, according to pictures THE TELEGRAPH has seen of him, he does not appear in a hurry.

—Dr. Harriet E. Garrison will at once commence the erection of a fine double residence on East Third street, within three blocks of the Fargo shoe factory. Frank Simonson will also build a residence on an adjoining lot immediately.

—James Manges made the fire department a donation of ten dollars and it is suggested that any little bluff or raise would now be in order. Did we hear some one say, "I'll double it." THE TELEGRAPH is listening. The object is a good one.

—Charles Southworth, of Honey Creek, died yesterday morning. He was an old settler of Lee county, residing near Nelson many years and only recently traded his farm with W. G. Stevens for a stock of goods and moved to Ogle county to conduct the store.

—The Rev. S. E. Earney returned from the conference and reports a very pleasant occasion; especially his visit at the penitentiary where Warden Dement en-

tertained the ministers in a hospitable manner. Mr. Earney's many friends welcome him back.

—Mrs. H. T. Noble will leave on Monday for Chicago to attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee to be held there next week. Her husband, the late Colonel Noble, was an honored member of this association. On Thursday she will be joined by her niece, Miss Grace Hampton, and they will journey east together, Friday. They expect to spend the winter away from Dixon, and their safe return in the spring is hoped for by the people of this city.

—Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, opens the October Popular Science Monthly with the first of a series of Lessons from the Census, in which he traces the growth of the census, and shows that it has come to be a somewhat unwieldy instrument. Then followable papers on American Industries, the history of The Manufacture of Steel from colonial times to the introduction of the Bessemer process; copiously illustrated. Metamorphoses in Education, tracing the necessary connection between the new character which human life has taken on the rise of scientific education. The Rivalry of the Higher Senses, showing that man is becoming less "ear minded" and more and more "eye minded." Exercise for Elderly people, what sort of exertion should be chosen and what avoided by persons who have passed their prime; Life on an Ostich Farm, with several helpful pictures; Dress and Adornment, the origin and many of the varieties of dress fully illustrated; mummies, paintings, and inscriptions, about The Dogs of Ancient Egypt. The work done by Astronomical Societies and Amateur Astronomers. There is a pleasant and very seasonable article on Spiders. M. Pierre Bonnier treats of Hearing in the Lower Animals. In the Editor's Table are an examination of Herbert Spencer's latest book, on Justice, and a sketch of the work done in the School of Applied Ethics, at Plymouth, during the summer. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents a number, \$5 a year.

When a Dixon paper attempts to report a law case, its reporter should attend the hearing in person, or consult the record. The Sterling Street Railway is not connected in any way with the issue above referred to. It was simply an effort on the part of certain law-abiding citizens to protect their property from destruction at the will and pleasure of the committee on Streets and Alleys, the latter claiming the right to cut down shade trees indiscriminately for the purpose of widening (or narrowing, as best suits their pleasure,) the streets of the city.—Sterling Gazette.

The above comments are made after printing our editorial on the case which came before the court here from Sterling, in which Mrs. M. S. Henry asked that her shade trees be not cut down. Our report of the case was correct, if Lawyer Ward, who made a plea in open court for one of the parties to the suit, knew what he was talking about. After reading the above remarks we can but believe that a lawyer who is paid for talking knows quite as thoroughly what he is talking about as a crabbed (not to say ungracious) editor of the Sterling Gazette, who talks not for pay but because he is troubled with dyspepsia. Does the Gazette wish it understood that lawyer Ward who came from Sterling to inform the court that the shade trees were in the way of electric wires that might some day be erected for a tramway, did not know what he was talking about, or did not tell the truth? Attorney Ward as well as others stated the case as we reported it. It was the most natural thing in the world for THE TELEGRAPH to believe that all Sterling citizens tell the truth. There are exceptions to all rules, but they are not where the truth is preferred to a falsehood. It grieves us to be forced to give a lawyer as authority instead of an editor in a matter of veracity; but really, the Gazette has such a careless off-handed way of slating at Dixon that we readily forgive our neighbor.

City Council Meeting.

Mayor Steel called the meeting to order in its regular session last night. Auditing bills was about all the business on hand. The amount passed was \$2185.89 which the city clerk is busy paying today. The mayor stated to the council that the present contracts between the Gas and Electric Light Companies and the city for lighting the streets expires Nov. 4th, and as a letter had been received by the City Clerk from Dixon Electric Light Company asking if bids were to be received for contract of lighting our streets, he thought it best to advertise for bids for lighting the streets of our city for the coming year; bids open to any and all companies to light part or all of the city. Ald. Palmer objected to this proposition as the citizens all seem well pleased with present light, and he could see no good, but feared trouble if a change was now made. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids and will most likely continue to have both electric light and gas for lighting our streets in the future, as in the past. Council adjourned to meet Friday Oct. 23, to consider bids for lighting our city.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Another Victim of the Modern Juggernaut.

We are called upon to record another of those terrible accidents resulting from the habit which boys have of jumping upon the cars. Warren Todd, a lad of fifteen years, was playing upon a freight car, which was being switched west of Northwestern depot, just before noon to-

day, when he fell between the cars and had both legs severely crushed. He is a son of Henry W. Todd, who came here from Fon du Lac, to take charge of a department in the Henderson shoe factory. The parents have the sympathy of this people in this misfortune to a bright and gentlemanly son. It appears that through a manly act the boy gained the confidence and respect of the employees on the switch engine and was thus permitted the privileges not usually granted.

As we go to press we are pleased to learn from Doctors Wynn & Paine that the injury was not as serious as at first supposed, though bad enough. There is a fracture of the left ankle and it is hoped amputation may not be necessary. The flesh is terribly lacerated and torn from the right leg below the knee. At first it was supposed that amputation of both legs would be necessary. It was truly a narrow escape. The lad's home is on College avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Circuit Court.

"No man ever felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law"

The halter, figuratively speaking, which the jury this morning securely fastened on Frank Haskins must of course be galling in the extreme, and beyond doubt his previous generous opinion has been thereby wonderfully dwarfed in regard to law, lawyers, legal lore and larceny.

The jury in solemn council sat from six o'clock last evening till the short hand of the chronometer had made a complete revolution. A verdict was decided upon at about the time they all began to realize that "the iron tongues of midnight both told twelve."

It came pretty near being one of those cases where one man is a majority in a body of twelve.

The result of the deliberations was, that Frank Haskins was believed to be thirty years of age guilty of larceny and a fit subject for Joliet for one year. This is the twenty dollar case of stolen surgical instruments, that disappeared at the close of an evening's entertainment, enjoyed by several invited beer bibbers among them Frank Haskins.

If men must drink they can not set that up in justification of crime.

In the foreclosure suit of Fenewick Anderson vs. Christian Yepsen decree given for complainant for \$1541.60 and costs.

Jurors who have served for the two weeks were this morning discharged, for the term.

Court adjourned till nine o'clock Monday morning.

KING OF THE TURF.

The Fleet Footed Delmarc and His Royal Family.

We give below a list of the colts sired by the now acknowledged "King of the Turf," and we have no doubt but this will be interesting reading for all lovers of the noblest of the animal kingdom as well as the owners of these valuable trotters. We are pleased to note that Dixon and vicinity can claim the majority of precious colts—rising generation of Delmarcs:

George Steel, one yearling, one weanling.

Wilbur Crawford, two yearlings; three weanlings.

G. W. Ingraham, one two years old, two one year old, one weanling.

C. H. Hughes, two weanlings.

Jos. Korn, one weanling.

Frank Coe, one weanling.

C. J. Rosbrook, one yearling.

Ross Bowles, one yearling.

Jas. Gaffney, one two years old, one yearling.

Will Schuler, one yearling.

W. J. Wingert, one yearling.

Chas. Flinn, two yearlings.

E. Emert, one weanling.

Geo. Dement, one weanling.

Edward McGrath, Woosung, one yearling, one weanling.

Howard Johnson, Woosung, one weanling.

F. S. Miller, Prairieville, one yearling, one weanling.

W. W. Morris, Lyndon, one weanling.

G. P. Richmond, Prophetstown, one yearling.

John Flannigan, Eldena, one yearling, one weanling.

C. Vroom, Nelson, one yearling.

Geo. R. Keeling, Amboy, one yearling, one weanling.

W. B. Page, two weanlings.

A. W. Spafard, Amboy, one yearling.

P. Ogen, Limerick, one weanling.

J. C. Smith, Ohio, one yearling.

Newt Imus, Mendota, two yearlings, one weanling.

Ed McIntyre, Mendota, one weanling.

Thos. Goings (colored) Oregon, two yearlings, one weanling.

J. W. Ellsworth, Chicago, one yearling.

A. P. Fisk, Moline, one yearling.

R. H. Boyd, one yearling.

J. Lofy, Belleville, Kan., one yearling.

J. E. Cumbaugh, Bloomington, one two years old.

Church Announcements.

Every young man in our city is cordially invited to attend the song and gospel service in the Y. M. C. A. rooms every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

First mass at 8 a. m. High mass at 10:30 a. m. Sunday evening at 7:30 vespers, sermon and benediction of the blessed sacrament.

AT ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity at 10:45, celebration of the Holy Communion with sermon. Sunday school at 12.

Evening prayer at 7:30. Topic of sermon, "Gambling."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services at 10:30 and 7:30. Sabbath school at 12. Epworth League 6:30. The public invited. Strangers welcome.

WHY NOT?

Use Dr. Edson's Whooping Cough Syrup. Over fifty cases treated in Dixon this season and no failures reported. If

W. J. Carpenter has received his full stock of clothing, overcoats, hats, caps, gloves and mittens; as also a splendid line of samples for his tailoring department. Thanking his many customers for their liberal patronage and inviting a continuance of the same, and would say he is ready to meet all honorable competition.

Chase's Barley Malt Whisky is free from all trace of Verdigris or other impurity. Being rich and nutritious it builds up the feeble and the consumptive. Sold by Chas. Plein, Dixon.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Business men of Dixon do not forget as our advertising shows, that THE TELEGRAPH goes into nearly every family in Dixon. This fact we can demonstrate, and the dozen carrier boys every night are living, lively evidence of this fact.

Perfect action and perfect health result from the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers, a perfect little pill. Sold by D. S. Horton.

We cannot afford to deceive you. Confidence is begotten by honesty. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pills that will cure constipation and sick headache. Sold by D. S. Horton.

Will Be Given Away

Our enterprising druggists Tillson & Hayden, who carry the finest stock of drugs, per umeries, toilet articles, brushes, sponges, etc., are giving away a large number of trial bottles of Dr. Miles' celebrated Restorative Nervine. They guarantee it to cure headache, dizziness, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, the ill effects of spirits, tobacco, coffee, etc. Druggists say it is the greatest seller they ever knew, and is universally satisfactory. They also guarantee Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure in all cases of nervous or organic heart disease, palpitation, pain in side, smothering, etc. Fine book on "Nervous and Heart Diseases" free. 4

You never tried De Witt's Little Early Risers for constipation, biliousness, sick headache or you would not have these diseases. Sold by D. S. Horton.

The Greatest Strike

Among the great strikes that of Dr. Miles' in discovering his New Heart Cure has proven itself to be one of the most important. The demand for it has become astonishing. Already the treatment of heart disease is being revolutionized, and many unexpected cures effected. It soon relieves short breath, fluttering pains in side, arm, shoulder, weak and hungry spells, oppression, swelling of ankles, smothering and heart dropsy. Dr. Miles' book on Heart and Nervous Diseases, free. The unequalled New Heart Cure is sold and guaranteed by Tillson & Hayden, also his Restorative Nervine for headache, fits, sprees, hot flashes, nervous chills, opium habit, 4

People with impure blood may be said to exist, not live. Life is robbed of half its joys when the blood is loaded with impurities and disease. Correct this condition with De Witt's Sarsaparilla, it is reliable. Sold by D. S. Horton.

To the Public.

We advertise at present for a firm whose preparations have proven, in our own family, all they claim to be. We refer to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. We stand up for this medicine, it is simply our testimony regarding it after a fair trial.—Huntsdale, (Pa.) Observer. For sale by H. E. Donaldson, Druggist.

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unqualified for men, women, and children. Smallest, mildest, surest! 50 doses, 25 cts. Samples free, at Tillson & Hayden's Dixon, Illinois.

PAPERING AND PAINTING

Charles McBride will do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style.

We are a patient people—the ox is nowhere in comparison.

We buy lamp chimneys by the dozen; they go on snapping and popping and flying in pieces; and we go on buying the very same chimneys year after year.

Our dealer is willing to sell us a chimney a week for every lamp we burn—a hundred or more a year—and we plow for him, pay him for goading us.

Macbeth's "pearl top" and "pearl glass" do not break from heat; they are made of tough glass.

As likely as not our dealer would rather his chimneys would break; "it's good for the business," says he. He buys the brittlest ones he can get.

"What are you going to do about it?"

Pittsburg.

GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.

They Speak From Experience.

"We know from experience in the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy that it will prevent croup," says Messrs. Gadberry & Worley, Percy, Iowa. They also add that the remedy has given them great satisfaction in that vicinity, and that they believe it to be the best in the market for throat and lung diseases. For sale by H. E. Donaldson, Druggist.

A Druggist Surprised.

J. G. Bone, a druggist at Dunmore, Pa., says he has never sold a medicine that gave such universal satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and that a large demand for it has been a great surprise to him. It is sold here by H. E. Donaldson, Druggist.

Three Harvest Excursions.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will run Harvest Excursions, Tuesdays, August 25th and September 15 and 29th, from Chicago, Peoria, Quincy and St. Louis to St. Paul, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Denver, Helena, Salt Lake and all other points in the North West, West and South West. Rates very low; tickets for sale at all company's ticket offices at points on and east of Mississippi River. Many connecting lines will sell through tickets for these excursions. Inquire of local agent for full information. 53&34m2

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THE NEW WINE.

Unfermented Grape Juice for INVALIDS and Sacramental purposes, \$7.50 per dozen quart bottles; \$3.50 per doz., pint bottles. I have also a heavy

Concord Grape and Port Wine.

or \$2.00 per gallon, delivered to any part of the city. Orders through the post-office promptly attended to. P. O. box 774, or two doors south of the new school house, on Hennepin Street.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

SPECIAL SALE - 30 - DAYS!

CARPETS.

Body Brussels; Tapestry Brussels; All Wool Ingrain; C. C. Ingrain; Cocoa Matting; Napier Matting; Hemp and Rag Carpet.

10 Per Cent Discount on Carpets.

Smyrna Rugs; Moquette Rugs; Brussles Samples; Art Squares; Chenille Curtains.

15 Per Cent Discount.

Oil cloth, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4; Oil cloth Patterns, 4-4, 5-5, 6-6, 8-8.

10 Per Cent Discount.

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Our Goods Talk.

Our Prices Please.

We Want Quick Sales.

The Hard to Beat House.